

Heritage and Destiny



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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

April-June 2008



Enoch Powell forty years on 1968-2008

It is like watching a nation busily engaged in heaping up its own funeral pyre. So insane are we that we actually permit unmarried persons to immigrate for the purpose of founding a family with spouses and fiancées whom they have never seen.

...As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding. Like the Roman, I seem to see 'the River Tiber foaming with much blood'.

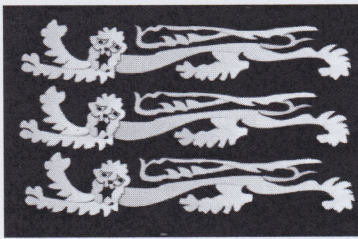
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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 32 of *Heritage and Destiny*. I wonder how many of you watched the recent BBC 2 *White Season*? On the BBC website they ask; "Is white working class Britain becoming invisible? A series of thought-provoking films on BBC2, accompanied by a wealth of online material, examines the white working class's evolving position in our diverse society." Many nationalists have been saying that the series can only be a good thing for White people but I have my reservations. English nationalist activist and editor of *Steadfast* magazine, Tony Linsell had this note of caution about the series.

"The important point is that they don't mention the English – the BBC and the political establishment know that there is a problem they need to deal with but they don't know how to do it, so they continue to promote a White identity – hence White working class, which is not an ethnic identity. In Last Orders (part one of the series) it seems that they try to typify the White / English working class as a bunch of losers who live in the past and are on their way to extinction. It has little if anything to say about the plight of young English men and women, whatever their class. I shall watch the programmes in the series but I will not expect the BBC to be overly sympathetic or address the core problem which is a lack of recognition of the English as an ethnic group and as being the indigenous people of England – hence they have interests and rights which should be acknowledged and addressed. Those who made the programmes can't get their minds around the problems and their hearts are not in it. We could have done a very much better job."

I would echo most of those sentiments. In *Last Orders* they portrayed the English as a backward, old fashioned people, utterly finished and living out their final death throes in ramshackle working men's clubs. If you watched it just contrast the way that the BBC portray black culture for instance. Take the MOBO Awards, Radio One's Black Music Station or even the BBC's Asian Radio Network. These are all constantly portrayed as being exciting, hip, vibrant and fashionable. The BBC will portray *White Season* as a serious look at

White working class culture and the problems that we as a people are facing. However in reality it was just another stereotypical, veiled insult to White people in general and the English in particular.

Around the same time as the BBC *White Season* we had New Labour MP Margaret Hodge criticizing the Proms as not being representative of her New Britain. But have you ever noticed that it's only ever us - the indigenous culture - that come in for these kind of attacks by the PC fanatics. Whether it's not enough black faces at the Proms or not enough Asians at football matches; why is it always us that have to change and make things more accommodating for others?

Do we ever hear these people complain that there aren't enough White people at the Notting Hill Carnival or are they ever down the local Bangra Dance checking that the racial quotas are fully reflective of "modern Britain". Do they ever ask them to change what they do in

order to be more accommodating to English people? How about having some Morris Dancers at the Diwali celebrations? You see when they talk about "cultural sensitivities" it is a one way street. We must be fully aware of everyone else's but our culture is routinely walked all over.

This is why they will never promote English culture. If we have no culture, we have nothing to be sensitive about. We have nothing to lose from all the madness that is happening around us. It can only make us more "vibrant" you see.

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have. If you are an active nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give

out (or sell them?) at your next branch meeting. We also need your regular donations, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford.

Finally, best of luck to all racial nationalist candidates in the upcoming local council elections on May 1st (see page 9). Thanks again for your support, together we will win.



Labour's Margaret Hodge finds the Proms audience insufficiently diverse

Heritage and Destiny

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40 Years of the National Front - Part III

Less than a week after the Lewisham riot, the National Front was due to fight a parliamentary by-election in the Birmingham Ladywood constituency on 18th August 1977. Anthony Reed Herbert, a Leicester solicitor and prominent member of the NF National Directorate, was the party's candidate.

Ladywood proved a textbook example of "anti-fascist" violence derailing a nationalist campaign. The Lewisham riot was on the front pages of all the national papers on the Sunday before polling. The following day the NF's main public meeting for the Ladywood campaign was attacked by a large mob, guaranteeing television and press coverage which conveyed to the public mind a connection between the Front and serious violence.

Some have criticised the 1970s NF leadership for contributing to this image. John Tyndall replied as follows:

It must be remembered that the politicians who regularly deprecated our practice of holding marches and other types of large public demonstration were people whose parties, without exception, had easy access to television and radio and whose leaders' speeches, though they were usually delivered to selected audiences in closed meetings, would be reported faithfully in the press the next day, and often broadcast as well. To such people, the need for activities of the kind in which we were engaged was almost zero. We did not enjoy the same favourable position; the streets of our country's towns and cities were among the very few places open to us to make our presence felt and our name known.

Clearly the Lewisham violence, repeated on a local scale, had an influence on the Ladywood result. Where he might have expected at least 10%, Reed Herbert polled 888 votes (5.7%), finishing third ahead of the Liberal candidate. During the televised election count Reed Herbert was attacked by a far-left candidate.

This perceptible decline was even more evident three months later in the Bournemouth East by-election on November 24th. This was never likely to be a strong area for the NF, but many members were surprised when the NF candidate Kenneth McKilliam finished a poor fifth with just 725 votes (3.0%), behind the New Britain Party's John Pratt, who polled 1,127 votes (4.7%). The NBP, founded by City of London publisher and prominent Anglican Dennis Delderfield, had only been formed the previous year and this was only its second parliamentary campaign (it remains the party's best ever parliamentary result). It was evident that many Bournemouth voters were broadly sympathetic to the NF's anti-immigration message but were repelled by the party's violent image.

Far left violence, often associated after 1978 with the Anti-Nazi League, a front for the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party) was one arm of the pincer movement which eventually defeated the NF; shrewd tactical manoeuvres by the Conservative Party formed the other. Both the major parties were taking active steps to regain votes lost to the NF. Labour devoted an entire party political broadcast on nationwide television and radio in December 1977 to an attack on the Front.

Ever since taking over the Tory leadership from Edward Heath in 1975, Margaret Thatcher had been shifting the party's image (if not the substance of its policy) to the right, not least on issues of race and immigration. A decisive move in this direction was her *World in Action* television interview, broadcast on January 30th 1978. The primary focus of the interview was the immigration issue. Using words carefully chosen in advance for maximum impact but minimum policy commitment, Thatcher acknowledged that: *people are really rather afraid that this country might be rather swamped by people with a different culture. ...In my view, that is one thing that is*

driving some people to the National Front. They do not agree with the objectives of the National Front, but they say that at least they are talking about some of the problems. Now, we are a big political party. If we do not want people to go to extremes, and I do not, we ourselves must talk about this problem and we must show that we are prepared to deal with it. We are a British nation with British characteristics. Every country can take some small minorities and in many ways they add to the richness and variety of this country. The moment the minority threatens to become a big one, people get frightened.

Predictably the use of the word "swamped" helped to convince many voters that the Tories could be trusted on immigration (see the sidebar on page four for further details on the way such promises were betrayed).

The first big test for this new Thatcherite approach was the Ilford North by-election on March 2nd 1978. Since the October 1974 general election Labour had lost six seats to the Conservatives in by-elections, and for the past year Jim Callaghan's Labour government, unable to command a majority in the House of Commons, had relied on the support of 13 Liberal MPs in a so-called "Lib-Lab Pact".

In what has proved so far to be the last Conservative by-election gain under a Labour government, Thatcherite Tory Vivian Bendall won Ilford North with a 7%

swing. John Hughes for the National Front (to the visible relief of BBC commentators covering the by-election) finished in fourth place just behind the Liberal candidate. The NF polled 2,126 votes (4.7%). Their campaign may not have been helped by the Home Secretary banning their planned march through the Jewish part of Ilford and the appalling publicity attracted by the New Britain Party, whose candidate was revealed to be a convicted child molester.

Lambeth Central on April 20th 1978 turned out to be the last truly effective National Front by-election campaign. Helena Steven bravely represented the NF in a constituency centred on the notorious black ghetto of Brixton. No fewer than five far left parties contested the by-election, contributing to a then record field of eleven candidates in total. For the last time the NF, with 1,291 votes (6.2%), defeated the Liberals.

A week later the NF fought two very different constituencies from the racial melting pot of Lambeth: the very white and very Tory Epsom & Ewell and the more racially diverse but equally Tory Wycombe. James Sawyer in Epsom & Ewell could manage only 823 votes (1.9%), finishing bottom of the poll and well beaten by the pop singer and producer Jonathan King, who stood as a 'Royalist' candidate. In Wycombe Sylvia Jones did rather better: though still bottom of the poll she took 2,040 votes (4.1%).

On July 13th, with the Labour government still clinging to office despite the end of the Lib-Lab Pact, the NF ventured back onto the inner city racial frontline, contesting Manchester Moss Side. This former Conservative seat had become a safe Labour Afro-Caribbean ghetto. NF candidate Herbert Andrew, a local school teacher, polled 623 votes (2.3%), after a campaign that saw several pitched battles and violent pickets of his school. (George Morton, the Labour winner of the by-election and like Tony Blair an old boy of Edinburgh public school Fettes, was later fined £25 after being convicted of gross indecency.)

The 1978 local elections confirmed the picture reflected in these parliamentary by-elections. There were no elections in London or in some other NF strongholds such as Leicester, but in Bradford the



(left to right) John Kingsley Read's breakaway National Party briefly challenged the NF's hegemony on the British nationalist scene; John Tyndall led the National Front through its most successful period, though the NF can now be seen to have peaked in 1977; Margaret Thatcher succeeded in stealing the NF's clothes, though her government elected in 1979 worsened Britain's racial problems

average NF vote fell from 4.5% to 3.1% and in Birmingham from 5.2% to 3.9%.

Another element in the NF's decline was internal factionalism - sometimes fomented by agents of the state, Jewish organisations and/or the far left. As detailed in Issue 31, John Kingsley Read's National Party was effectively finished as a serious force by the summer of 1977. National Party members Henry Lord and Marion Powell set up the Britannia Party in 1978, which splintered further the following year when a group of North West members formed the Freedom Party (not to be confused with the Freedom Party set up in 2000!).

Constant tensions remained within the NF's ruling directorate, with some members still insisting that the leadership's "nazi" image was holding the party back.

The NF also faced competition from more radical nationalist groups, principally the British Movement. The BM had been set up by Britain's most prominent postwar national socialist Colin Jordan in 1968, and continued in the mid-1970s (under the leadership of Michael McLoughlin) to attract modest support. A few activists, such as Rod Roberts and Harvey Stock in the West Midlands, held joint membership of the NF and the BM.

In 1974 some BM activists in the north of England broke away to form the British National Party (not to be confused with either the 1960s BNP or the modern BNP formed in 1982!). Eddy Morrison was the leader of the 1970s BNP, which had a reputation for fearless street activism. In the spring of 1978 Morrison decided to wind up the party and bury his differences with John Tyndall's NF:

We join a larger, more efficient organisation, within which we can carry on the fight. No one will be forced to change or alter their ideas as the NF has emerged as a truly radical and viable political movement.

While Morrison and Tyndall was recognising the need for unity as a historic general election approached, other factional forces were mobilising for destructive internal warfare. Andrew Fountaine was the figurehead for the main dissident faction, which repeated the often heard 'populist' arguments, but its main organiser was Paul Kavanagh, a London businessman often regarded as an MI5 agent. Within the NF Directorate its other main supporters were Jeremy Wotherspoon and Bill Fitt, who each became BNP Griffinites more than twenty years later.

Many of the arguments which occupied considerable time within the NF during 1978-9 concerned NF Properties Ltd, the company established by the party to purchase and run Excalibur House in Shoreditch, the new NF headquarters acquired in September 1978. The cost of this major expansion was a serious issue, especially as it coincided with the likely onset of the much anticipated general election. Prime Minister Callaghan staggered on until early 1979, but an election was finally forced on him with polling day on May 3rd.

Largely on the initiative of Martin Webster, the NF committed itself to contesting more than three hundred constituencies, a massive increase on the ninety candidates which the party managed in October 1974. John Tyndall later wrote:

This was a mammoth achievement for a movement as young as we were and with the meagre resources at our disposal, In the political climate of the time that election build-up should have been regarded as a triumph for our party, regardless of the actual number of votes we were able to obtain. Votes in fact never were the main object of the exercise; if they had been, we would have fought a vastly reduced number of seats and thereby been able much more to concentrate our limited forces. We set ourselves the highly ambitious target of 300 in order to make the greatest possible nationwide publicity impact, with the hope that this would result in a further big wave of recruitment in the period that was to follow.

The Front's 303 candidates (two of whom were later disowned by the leadership) polled 191,719 votes, a total which was narrowly beaten by the BNP in 2005. Many members viewed this performance as a catastrophic disappointment.

Whereas five years earlier there had been ten candidates who polled more than 5%, this time there were only two. The NF vote declined in all of its strongholds: from 9.4% to 7.6% in Hackney South & Shoreditch, from 8.3% to 2.9% in Tottenham; from 7.8% to 4.7% in Newham South; from 7.6% to 6.1% in Bethnal Green & Bow; from 6.4% to 2.7% in Leicester East.

Among those constituencies where the NF was breaking new ground in 1979 there were occasional bright spots such as Stepney and Poplar, where Vic Clarke polled 5%, and Blaby, a Leicestershire constituency where Philip Gegan polled 3.6%, but the general picture was gloomy, with an average NF vote of only 1.25%.

The NF's election post mortem had to take numerous factors into account. Clearly

the party had overstretched itself by contesting so many seats, partly because of a misapprehension that this would entitle them to an extra television broadcast. The new Thatcherite Conservative Party had effectively stolen some of the NF's clothes, with many nationalist voters clearly believing that an NF vote would be a wasted vote and that the Tories could be trusted to respond to at least some of the public's concerns about race, immigration and law and order.

Not least, the NF's most militant opponents succeeded during the campaign in using extreme violence both to obstruct the NF's legitimate campaign activities and to cement yet further in the public mind an association between the NF and disorder.

The most notorious violence was at Southall, where "anti-fascist" demonstrator Blair Peach was killed, probably by a policeman. All over the country similar scenes were repeated, including at a St George's Day march through Leicester.

The main strategic objective behind the NF's election campaign was to use election publicity as a giant recruitment exercise, on the assumption that the incoming Tory government would quickly disappoint the expectations of racially conscious voters. But the explosion of recrimination which followed the election effectively destroyed the NF for the ensuing Thatcher decade.

The first faction to make its long expected move was the Fountaine-Kavanagh group. While Tyndall was away on a post-election speaking tour of the U.S., longstanding issues involving Martin Webster came



Throughout the 1970s the NF had successful paper sales at venues including Brick Lane (above) in East London; activists shown here include John Field, Michael Hipperson and Tom Callow



Martin Webster (centre) was one of British nationalism's most dynamic organisers, but his homosexuality overshadowed his career in the movement and contributed to the 1979-80 NF splits

to a head. In his capacity as vice-chairman, Fountaine suspended Webster pending an inquiry.

On his return from the U.S. Tyndall reversed the situation, suspending Fountaine and reinstating Webster, but then became bogged down in a legal wrangle over the control of Excalibur House. The ultimate outcome was that the Fountaine-Kavanagh faction was defeated in the NF's internal election by the Tyndall-Brons faction and left the party, establishing the Constitutional Movement (which they had originally intended as a faction to take over the NF) as a separate party. (As we shall see in the next instalment of the NF's history, this lasted until 1984, latterly renamed as the Nationalist Party.)

Next to leave was a Midlands faction based around solicitors Tony Reed-Herbert and Philip Gegan, who repeated some of the earlier populist arguments and formed a short-lived British People's Party (the second of three parties to use this name!) which later became the almost equally short-lived British Democratic Party.

But the final blow was the long delayed showdown between Tyndall and Webster. During 1979 Webster had begun to move towards what some saw as a "Strasserite" ideological position, which was rejected by Tyndall: an ideological dispute which was to resurface in more virulent form long after Tyndall's departure.

This partly stemmed from Webster's observation that most of the NF's middle class support had returned to the Tories at the May 1979 general election. He therefore suggested that the NF should explicitly define itself as a white working class party, a form of "left-wing" national socialism which has traditionally been associated with Otto Strasser, who split from Adolf Hitler in 1930, and his brother Gregor, who allied with anti-Hitler forces inside the NSDAP.

This change of direction implied that the NF would become even more associated with what would now be called the "underclass", many of whom at the time were sub-working class skinheads and football hooligans.

John Tyndall was horrified by this trend, and became more and more concerned later in 1979 about Webster's homosexuality. Both factional rivals and the tabloid press found this an obvious target, and Tyndall blamed homosexual networks inside the NF for some of the party's factional troubles.

The scene was set for a final showdown at the NF's October 1979 conference, but few could have expected that this would be the beginning of the end for Europe's leading nationalist party.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

U.S. University Promotes Propaganda

Last September Columbia University's president Lee Bollinger berated the elected president of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, for his supposedly "dangerous", "provocative" and "astonishingly uneducated" approach to Holocaust studies. Yet it transpires that while President Ahmadinejad's nation hosted an open debate on the Holocaust, President Bollinger's university has published a blatant propaganda lie masquerading as historical fact.

The most recent (sixth) edition of the renowned Columbia Encyclopedia, published by Columbia University Press in 2004 and widely republished across the Internet, contains the following entry on the Majdanek concentration camp, near Lublin in Poland:

...1.5 million persons of 22 nationalities (chiefly Jews, Russians and Poles) were annihilated there in gas chambers.

This 1.5 million figure is an uncritical parroting of a propaganda lie concocted by Soviet prosecutors at the Nuremberg show trial in 1946. The Soviets themselves later admitted that it was a gross exaggeration and in 1960 they revised the figure to 350,000 when making a film about the camp and its "liberation".

According to the current official guidebook at Majdanek, however, even this lower figure was blatantly untrue, since only 300,000 people had ever passed through the camp. The guidebook's figure for total deaths at the camp is 235,000. Jewish historian Raul Hilberg has written that 50,000 Jews were killed at Majdanek, though he does not trouble to enumerate the non-Jewish victims.

Regrettably the full facts about Majdanek may never be known, since most of the files relating to the camp are stored in the former Soviet Union and have never been made available to researchers. In ten countries around Europe, serious attempts to question the historical record about alleged gassings at Majdanek and elsewhere are prohibited on pain of imprisonment.

Yet what is absolutely clear from the evidence currently available is that Columbia's account cannot possibly be true - indeed it cannot be anywhere near the truth. Columbia has sacrificed its academic credibility in the interests of a Stalin-era propaganda lie.

By contrast President Ahmadinejad's Iran has committed itself to the open and unprejudiced pursuit of historical truth. This courage was met by a barrage of threats and insults when President Ahmadinejad visited Columbia University last September, to be told by the university president that scepticism about Holocaust history rendered him "quite simply, ridiculous".

The university president's closing remarks about the Holocaust issue are worth quoting in full:

...your absurd comments about the "debate" over the Holocaust both defy historical truth and make all of us who continue to fear humanity's capacity for evil shudder at this closure of memory, which is always virtue's first line of defence. Will you cease this outrage?

In the light of these revelations about Columbia University's own perversion of the historical record, Lee Bollinger should now as a matter of urgency:

- ◆ Correct the Columbia Encyclopedia's grossly inaccurate statement about the Majdanek camp.
- ◆ Apologise to President Ahmadinejad and the Iranian people for what can now be seen as utterly inappropriate insults during last September's visit, since it turns out that it is Columbia University which has defied historical truth, while President Ahmadinejad and Iran have promoted honest and free historical enquiry.
- ◆ Institute an immediate review of all Columbia University's publications and teaching resources, with the aim of eliminating additional errors and propagandistic distortions. Columbia University should request the help of Iranian research archives to expedite this task, and call on the expertise of the international scholars who attended the 2006 Tehran Conference on the Holocaust, and who have demonstrated the sceptical approach to source analysis which this subject demands.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

State of the Union 2008

- the dying days of neo-conservatism

Six years ago in his 2002 State of the Union address, President Bush coined his infamous phrase about an "axis of evil, aiming to threaten the peace of the world." The three countries he named in this "axis of evil" with supposed "terrorist allies" were North Korea, Iran and Iraq.

This was at a time when Al Qaeda had no meaningful presence in Saddam Hussein's Iraq. By the time of yesterday's State of the Union address, six years on from the axis of evil speech and five years on from the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Bush celebrated the fact that "Al Qaeda is now on the run in Iraq", having been "driven from many of the strongholds they once held".

The only reason Al Qaeda has ever had any strongholds in Iraq at all is as a consequence of America's own actions!

On May 1st 2003, aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln, President Bush proudly announced: "Major combat operations in Iraq have ended. In the battle of Iraq, the United States and our allies have prevailed. ...the tyrant has fallen, and Iraq is free."

Almost five years later, in his 2008 State of the Union speech Bush admitted that "we can still expect tough fighting ahead" in Iraq, and was still having to stress: "we will not rest until this enemy has been defeated".

Despite the clear failure to achieve U.S. objectives in Iraq, Bush was able to boast that more than 20,000 U.S. troops "are coming home". He didn't find space in the speech to mention that 4,000 have already come home from Iraq in coffins.

The big question now is whether Bush will attempt to revive his party's chances of winning the next presidential election, and try to enhance his own place in history, by starting a new conflict with Iran.

In this respect one contradiction was evident at the heart of Bush's 2008 speech. While accusing Iran of advancing its "capability of enriching uranium which could be used to develop a nuclear weapon", he boasted elsewhere in his speech of committing America to reduce its output of environmentally damaging greenhouse gasses by increasing its own output of "emissions free nuclear power".

Moreover Bush said that the U.S. aims to help growing economies such as India and China to develop their own "clean energy" sources, and insisted that in the battle against global warming he expected "commitments from every major economy ...giving none a free ride."

Iran has demonstrated that it does not expect a free ride in this or any other respect; it does have the right to freedom from interference in its pursuit of secure, sustainable and environmentally responsible energy policies!

Whatever the intentions of Bush and his neocon allies, there must be a substantial question mark over how far they can now mobilise any support from the American people. While both parties' representatives in Bush's audience (often to a quite sickening extent) felt obliged to applaud every reference to supporting the U.S. military, the fact is that Bush's foreign policy, once the mainstay of his appeal to the voting public, now lacks all credibility.

Just hours before the State of the Union speech, Sen Edward Kennedy was interviewed about his support for the presidential campaign of Barack Obama. He pointed out that five years ago only eight of the one hundred U.S. Senators, including himself and Obama, had opposed the Iraq war, taking what Kennedy called at that time "a lonely position".

It's certainly not a lonely position now. The failure of Bush's Iraq policy is the biggest single reason why the Democrats now seem likely to gain the White House.

Regardless of who wins the presidency, the cost of the Iraq war dwarfs every discussion of economic and fiscal policy. Nobel prize winning

economist Joseph Stiglitz has estimated that the cost of the war to the US economy could be around \$2 trillion (i.e. \$2,000 billion).

The main economic section of Bush's 2008 speech involved the urgent need to pass a new "economic stimulus" package which involves \$150 billion. In other words the cost of the war is more than thirteen times greater than this entire economic package.

Elsewhere in his speech Bush spoke of the need to reduce spending on health and welfare programmes and hold down taxes, without referring to the policy which will distort the whole of U.S. government spending for a generation.

Yet the overriding irony of Bush's 2008 State of the Union speech was its running theme of "trusting the people".

Bush's administration refuses to trust the American people with open, free debate about their nation's foreign policy. He called on Iran to "come clean" about its nuclear intentions, while ignoring the fact that America's own National Intelligence Estimate has already "come clean" about the absence of any evidence suggesting any threat from Iranian nuclear policy.

Most crucially, there is no chance whatsoever of the White House "coming clean" about the contradictions between its threats to Iran and its indulgence of Israel, whose nuclear weapons programme has been under way for more than sixty years and which has had functioning nuclear weapons for forty years or more.

The U.S. clearly has no intention of "trusting the people" in Palestine, judging from Bush's blatant bias in his speech in

favour of Abbas and Fatah and against Hamas. It was as if the Hamas election victory had never happened. "Trust the people" clearly does not apply to the Palestinian people. Freedom for the people of Gaza has only been obtainable by taking matters into their own hands and blowing holes in the border walls which seek to force their starvation.

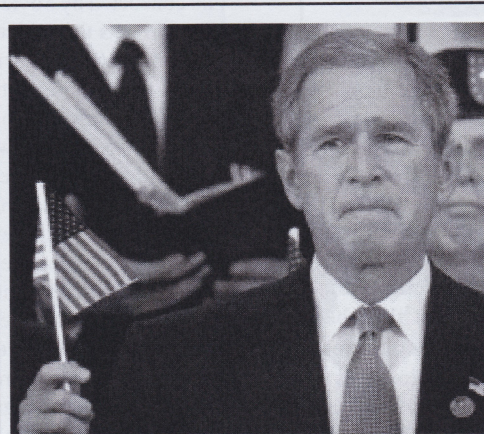
In his 2002 State of the Union speech, Bush suggested that: "an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom." Since then an Iranian president has been elected with 62% of the vote on a 60% turnout. Bush himself was first elected president with just 48% of the vote on a 50% turnout - so he would be most unwise to make insinuations about democratic legitimacy in Iran.

And just how seriously should we take Bush's self-congratulatory references in this year's State of the Union speech to America's tradition of "vigorous debate". There was little sign of "vigorous debate" during the invasion of Iraq, with as Sen. Kennedy mentioned only eight senators daring to voice even limited objections. And where is the "vigorous debate" about Israel, when even the modest insistence by Black Democratic candidate Barack Obama that no one has suffered more than the Palestinians in recent decades is met by a concerted Zionist campaign of denigration and smears to force him back into line.

If President Bush wants to prove America's commitment to vigorous debate, let him devote some time during the dying months of his presidency to sponsoring a free and open discussion, perhaps at an American university, of the origins of the Zionist project which has destabilised an entire region and indirectly destabilised the world.

The authorities in Tehran bravely took up the challenge by hosting a conference in December 2006 on the historical significance and political legacy of the Holocaust. If the Americans wish to demonstrate their commitment to freedom and "trusting the people" they could do no better than to host a follow up conference; like the Iranians inviting experts on all sides of the debate.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



The ultimate lame duck president: thanks to Iraq, Bush's approval ratings are lower than Nixon's during Watergate

Jailing the Lawyers

- Europe in the grip of twistpeak

On January 14th 2008 the persecution of those Europeans who dare to question the official version of their continent's history was significantly increased.

German lawyer Sylvia Stolz was jailed for three and a half years after being convicted of several offences related to her representation of clients including the Canadian publisher, artist and pacifist Ernst Zündel.

Several of the charges related to the notorious Section 130 of the German Penal Code. This originally dealt with *volksverhetzung* - incitement to racial hatred or violence - but has been extended (notably in 1994) effectively to criminalise any "denial" of aspects of Holocaust history.

Sylvia Stolz and her attorney Ludwig Bock attempted to challenge the constitutionality of Section 130, since it appears to contradict the guarantee of free expression enshrined in Germany's Basic Law of 1949.

They also made numerous attempts to introduce evidence which would show that there is a legitimate debate about many aspects of the well known allegation that National Socialist Germany carried out the mass extermination of six million European Jews.

This particular period of history is given a unique legal protection under the label *Offenkundigkeit* ("manifest obviousness"), making it immune from the normal process of sceptical historical enquiry. Each and every attempt to raise such questions was ruled out of order by the Mannheim court, which seemed determined to convict Sylvia Stolz from the outset of the trial, and to exclude any evidence which might challenge such a preordained verdict. The mere fact that Sylvia fought tirelessly in defence of her clients was used as proof that she was "obstructing justice". Such is the Alice in Wonderland position in German courts: attempting to introduce evidence relevant to one's client's defence is automatically deemed criminally obstructive, if that client is accused of offending against the sacred and "manifestly obvious" tenets of Holocaustianity.

Most unusually for this type of case, Sylvia Stolz was taken into custody immediately after the sentence, rather than remaining free on bail pending appeal. This could be seen as yet another example of the authoritarian German state seeking to make an example of a lawyer who acted too much in defence of her clients.

As we go to press Sylvia remains in prison, and is only able to receive two visits each month. During March I spoke to Sylvia's fiancé Horst Mahler, himself a lawyer, who is coordinating an appeal.

Horst calls on all the lawyers of Europe, whatever their political persuasion, to recognise that the judgment of the

Mannheim court is a serious threat to our fundamental liberties. As Sylvia pointed out in her closing address to the court, its procedure consisted simply of disallowing all evidentiary motions as "abuse of Court procedure," which is a criminal act. The prosecutor's closing tirade was beneath all legal criticism, nothing but purest slander and abuse.

Sylvia showed how powerful interests profit greatly by inculcating a negative self-image into German society, with their incessant propaganda and brainwashing. If Germans were as evil as prosecutor Grossmann depicts them, they would long ago have skinned him alive.

When she pointed out that under the present Talmudic Inquisition, anyone who calls attention to the destructive nature of Judaism can be punished, Judge Glenz rather proved the point by telling the Court Reporter to write that remark down as well. Sylvia observes that today, no one is allowed to say anything the least bit derogatory about Jews, and yet the necessary first step toward changing and improving conditions in Germany is recognizing the cause of our malaise. She says that Horst Mahler's writings provide the proof for this, and she will stand by this assertion. Judge Glenz ordered the reporter: "Put that in too!"

What would people like Grossmann do without the official obligatory fairy tale of "Holocaust?" The trial has again demonstrated that world political powers are players in the "Holocaust" game (or "Holocaust Industry" as Prof. Norman Finkelstein, both of whose parents were interned at Auschwitz during the War, calls it). This explains why objective historical research is still suppressed, sixty-three years after the end of the War. As an example of ongoing intellectual repression in Germany Sylvia refers to the case of Eva Herman, a popular television commentator who was fired for referring to such positive aspects of National Socialism as its family policy and the construction of Autobahns.

Judge Glenz threatened to cut off Sylvia's closing address, but she insisted that the good aspect of the German spirit would endure. Idealism and patriotism are rigidly suppressed at this time but they cannot be suppressed forever. Sylvia expresses her faith that history will take its inevitable course and "the truth will win out."

"If my actions bring a little more light into this dark hour for Germany, then I will gladly go to prison! It does not bother me that I am officially ridiculed and insulted by this despicable court and atrocious government... My high and mighty judges, you are convicting yourselves, not me."

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



German and Austrian lawyers in the firing line include Sylvia Stolz (above left), Jürgen Rieger (above right), Herbert Schaller (below left), and Horst Mahler (below right).



Literally Mad - Immigration and British Nationality

The first major political controversy about immigration into Britain was provoked by the arrival of about 150,000 Russian Jews during the last years of the 19th century. Parliament passed the Aliens Act in 1905, giving the Home Secretary powers to control immigration, after the emergence of Jewish ghettos in London, Manchester and Leeds provoked considerable public hostility. Immigration restrictions were welcomed in a *Manchester Evening Chronicle* editorial:

dirty, destitute, diseased, verminous and criminal foreigner who dumps himself on our soil and rates simultaneously, shall be forbidden to land.

Immigration from Britain's former colonies only became a significant issue immediately after the Second World War. This year sees the 60th anniversary of the 1948 British Nationality Act and the 40th anniversary of Enoch Powell's legendary Birmingham speech of April 20th 1968 - two landmarks in the history of racial politics.

During the passage of the 1948 Act, which gave an automatic right of free entry to Britain for all imperial subjects, the Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones declared:

We recognise the right of the colonial peoples to be treated as men and brothers with the people of this country.

Not to be outdone, Conservative spokesman David Maxwell Fyfe echoed these fine sentiments: *We are proud that we impose no colour-bar restrictions... We must maintain our great metropolitan tradition of hospitality to everyone from every part of the Empire.*

At first the only political objections came from a handful of MPs, mainly those who represented the white residents directly afflicted by the new immigrants. Perhaps the most outspoken was George Rogers, Labour MP for the North Kensington constituency which included Notting Hill, who told one newspaper after the 1958 race riots:

The government must introduce legislation quickly to end the tremendous influx of coloured people from the Commonwealth ...overcrowding has fostered vice, drugs, prostitution and the use of knives. For years the white people have been tolerant. Now their tempers are up.

Almost a third of the world's population were given the right to live and work in the UK under the 1948 Act. During the 1950s it became obvious that far larger numbers of such Commonwealth citizens than originally envisaged were likely to take advantage of this opportunity, but it was only in 1962 that the first immigration controls for such citizens were introduced, following polls which showed 80% of the British public favoured immigration controls.

In their 1966 general election manifesto, the Conservative Party had promised stricter immigration control and measures of voluntary repatriation to "help immigrants already here to rejoin their families in their countries of origin, or to return with their families to these countries, if they so wish." The implication of this Tory policy was that the party was concerned by the implications of a multiracial society, yet the party leadership under Edward Heath continued to face both ways on the issue, to the despair of shadow defence secretary Enoch Powell, who ironically had been partly responsible for promoting immigration of health service workers while Minister of Health from 1960 to 1963.

During the spring of 1968 Powell's concerns about immigration were heightened by the violent explosion of racial politics in the United States, including the widespread riots which followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, and the proposed Race Relations legislation in the U.K., which he saw as an attempt to silence legitimate opinions among his Wolverhampton constituents and others.

In a speech to Birmingham Conservatives on April 20th 1968 Powell warned:

As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding. Like the Roman, I seem to see 'the River Tiber foaming with much blood'. That tragic and intractable phenomenon which we watch with horror on the other side of the Atlantic but which there is interwoven with the history and existence of the States itself, is coming upon us here by our own volition and our own neglect.

Indeed, it has all but come. In numerical terms, it will be of American proportions long before the end of the century. Only resolute and urgent action will avert it even now.

Powell spoke of a constituent in Wolverhampton who was unwilling to rent rooms to immigrants, had been terrorised by immigrants and was afraid to object because of the fear of being labelled a "racialist":

When the new Race Relations Bill is passed, this woman is convinced she will go to prison. And is she so wrong? I begin to wonder.

(The full story of this constituent, Mrs Driscilla Cotterill - a second cousin of our editor Mark Cotterill - whose identity remained secret for three decades after Powell's speech, will be told in the next issue of *H&D*.)

Though what became known as the "rivers of blood" speech led to Powell's dismissal from the Shadow Cabinet, its political impact propelled the Tory Party to victory at the 1970 general election. Whereas in 1966 only 26% of voters believed that the Tories were more likely than Labour to "keep immigrants out", with more than half thinking there was no difference between the parties, by the summer of 1970 57% felt the Tories would take a stronger line.

Not for the first or last time, the new Tory government betrayed these hopes. When the Ugandan leader Idi Amin expelled his country's Asians in the summer of 1972, Heath agreed to take 27,000 new Asian immigrants into the U.K., despite Powell's suggestion that they should return to India or Pakistan. Together with the cynical moves to establish Anglo-Asian and Anglo-West Indian Conservative Societies, this should have been evidence enough to warn voters against being conned again into believing that Tory racial policies could be trusted.

Yet in January 1978 Thatcher was able to work exactly this con with devastating effect. Her reference during a television interview to British culture being "swamped" by immigration transformed the Tories' poll ratings. Immediately before the interview Labour and the Tories had been level on 43.5%, with only 9% of voters mentioning immigration as one of the two most important political issues. By February 1978 the Tories held a 48% to 39% lead, and 21% of voters rated immigration as one of the two key issues. Thatcher had won back many of the thousands of Tory voters who had defected to the NF in the early to mid 1970's.

The Conservative Party held power for 35 years during the postwar decades, yet they helped accelerate Britain's slide into multiracialism. In the early 1950s when Churchill returned to power there were fewer than 100,000 non-whites in Britain, but by 2003 there were (officially) 7.1 million and 40.7% of London's population was estimated as non-white. If racially conscious voters are ever again persuaded to trust the Tories, they will only have themselves to blame for the disastrous consequences.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Enoch Powell (below) and constituent Driscilla Cotterill (above), a relation of *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill, whose experiences inspired his 1968 speech

Election Preview 2008

Most interest on May 1st will focus on the London elections, where the collapse of support for Labour and the Tory pursuit of 'moderation' at all costs has created ideal conditions for the British National Party. Until April 2nd it looked certain that the BNP would win at least one and possibly two seats on the Greater London Assembly, thanks to the proportional 'top-up' list system which will guarantee one seat if the party wins more than 5%.

Richard Barnbrook - also the BNP's mayoral candidate - looks sure to be elected as one of the GLA's 25 councillors. Second on the nominated party list was London organiser Nick Eriksen, whose peculiar views on sexual matters caused a scandal in the opening days of the campaign, resulting in the BNP disowning him (see *Movement News*).

In the North West and Yorkshire regions it will be a very different story. Although voters in the North are if anything even more racially conscious than their Southern neighbours, Nick Griffin has effectively destroyed his own party across much of the North, while the anti-Griffin rebels have not yet developed a coherent electoral alternative.

Among the areas most seriously affected by the anti-Griffin rebellion have been two of the party's strongest potential councils: Bradford and Kirklees. In Bradford the handful of remaining Griffin loyalists will be pinning their hopes on the Queensbury ward, where Griffinites Paul and Lynda Cromie already hold two of the seats and the last remaining Tory councillor Michael Walls is up for re-election. Elsewhere in the city former BNP councillor Dr Jim Lewthwaite and former branch organiser Neil Craig will be standing in two of the main target wards (Royds and Wyke) on a new 'Democratic Nationalists' ticket, after Dr Lewthwaite was refused nomination as a BNP candidate because of his criticism of Griffin. Overall there are nine Democratic Nationalist candidates in Bradford and eight BNP candidates.

In Kirklees one of the BNP's 2004 winners, Cllr David Exley, will be up for re-election in Heckmondwike ward. Although Cllr Exley and his entire branch support the anti-Griffin rebels, they have remained within the party and the leadership has found it convenient to overlook their 'disloyalty' for the time being. Cllr Exley had a majority of 358 four years ago, but Labour held the ward last year with a majority of 644 and this contest will again be a main focus for 'anti-fascist' campaigning. Other BNP target wards in Kirklees will include Dewsbury East, where Nick Cass missed out by just 84 votes last year but this year has switched to the less winnable Mirfield.

In the North West the BNP's embattled Burnley branch will be defending Cllr Sharon Wilkinson's seat in Hapton with Park ward, where the party currently holds all three council seats. In 2007 the BNP's Hapton majority was just 76 votes, but this was a bad year for the party in Burnley and Cllr Wilkinson should be safely re-elected this time. Other wards to watch in Burnley will include Rosegrove with Lowerhouse, which Labour won controversially last year on a drawing of lots after a tied contest with the BNP, and Cliviger with Worsthorne, where England First Party chairman Steven Smith will present a serious challenge to the Tories. Regrettably the BNP has decided to field a spoiler candidate against Steven, although

elsewhere local BNP organisers have shown commendable common sense in avoiding such vote splitting exercises.

Many other North West wards which could have been BNP targets will not even have candidates this year, as the region is in open revolt against Nick Griffin, who has had the chutzpah to appoint himself North West regional organiser. There could be a close fight for a Labour seat in Pendle's Marsden ward, where Brian Parker won a seat in 2006.

The main interest for nationalists will be in Oldham, where former BNP organisers Martin Brierley and Anita Corbett will be fighting for rival parties this year, Mr Brierley for the EFP in Chadderton South and Mrs Corbett as an independent nationalist in Royton North. The EFP will also contest St James's ward, while the once mighty Oldham BNP is likely to have only two candidates, in Shaw and Chadderton Central. Anti-Griffin candidates have held back from standing against the BNP

in former target areas of Tameside and Stockport

In the former Griffinite stronghold of Blackburn with Darwen, the BNP are down to just one candidate - Darren Jeal - in Higher Croft. Former branch organiser Nick Holt (who recently defected to the EFP) is fighting North Turton with Tockholes, and Mark Waring is the EFP candidate for Earcroft. In Preston *H&D's* editor Mark Cotterill will be flying the EFP flag in Riversways ward. The BNP will have no Preston candidates.

Among the few bright spots for the BNP outside London could be the West Midlands councils of Stoke-on-Trent and Nuneaton & Bedworth, but former BNP targets in Amber Valley have again been affected by the rebellion.

In Birmingham the BNP will field a full slate of candidates. The New Nationalist Party has now disappeared from the scene, but the NF will have four candidates in the city.

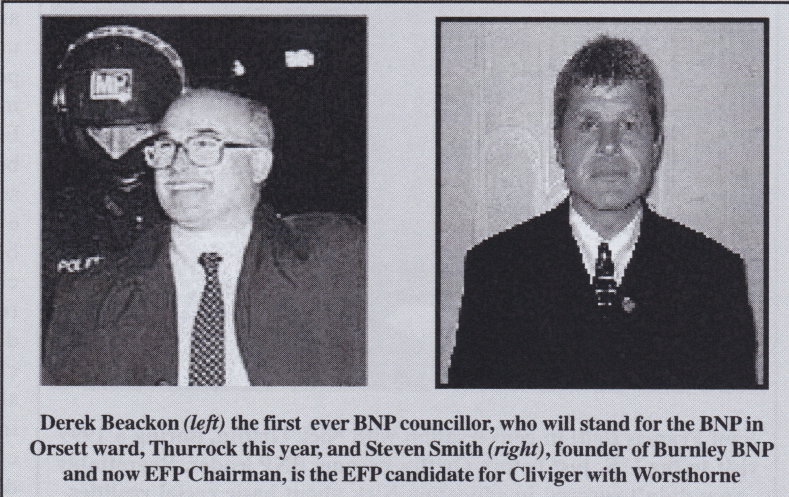
Other BNP councillors defending their seats this year include three Epping Forest councillors - Tony Frankland in Loughton Alderton, Thomas Richardson in Loughton Broadway, and Patricia Richardson in Loughton Fairmead. The seat which the BNP recently lost to Labour in Sandwell's Princes End ward also comes up for re-election, as does Mark Leat the former BNP councillor in Stoke-on-Trent's Longton North.

A full slate of eighteen BNP candidates in the Essex council area of Thurrock includes Derek Beackon, who became the first ever BNP councillor in 1993 when he won the Millwall ward by-election in Tower Hamlets. Back in Tower Hamlets the BNP will be returning to a much changed demographic landscape in May 1st by-elections for the Millwall and Weavers wards.

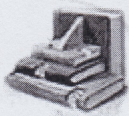
The overall picture in this year's election is of chaos and decline in nationalism's heartlands, even while the BNP continues to expand into areas where nationalist candidates have never previously made any impact. For the first time 2008 will see a racial nationalist candidate in the Isle of Wight, where First Gulf War veteran Craig Coombs will contest St Johns West ward in Ryde for the EFP.

Meanwhile the forces of conservative nationalism, in the form of the UKIP and English Democrats, are likely to have a bad year, showing yet again that populist, non-racial Euroscepticism has limited electoral appeal outside specific European elections.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Derek Beackon (left) the first ever BNP councillor, who will stand for the BNP in Orsett ward, Thurrock this year, and Steven Smith (right), founder of Burnley BNP and now EFP Chairman, is the EFP candidate for Cliviger with Worsthorne



Book Review: *Race and the American Prospect:* *Essays on the Racial Realities of our Nation and Time, by Sam Francis - Part II*

Published by The Occidental Press, 2006, ISBB 0-9779882-0-1 - \$34.95 (hardcover), ISBN 0-9779882-1-X - \$19.95 (softcover) 446pp. Available from The Occidental Press, PO Box 8127, Augusta, GA 31106, USA or www.occidentalpress.com.

Supporters of immigration restriction were unapologetic about their desire to retain the basically Nordic character of the nation. It was felt that the northern European, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon made the US what it was. Others may have added to it and often enriched it, but they did not create it and had not yet greatly changed it. Congressman William Vaile of Colorado in 1924 emphatically added that "we are determined that they shall not" (change it). "It is a good country. It suits us. We assert that we are not going to surrender it to somebody else or allow other people, no matter what their merits, to make it something different". A public official today would hardly dare make such a statement!

The immigration restriction movement of the early 20th century was the last hurrah of classic white racial consciousness. Following World War II, leftists worked tirelessly to abolish national-origins quotas and scored their great breakthrough with the 1965 Immigration Act.

Sadly, the story of mass immigration has been played out in all English-speaking countries (and other White majority countries). Derek Turner, editor of the British magazine, *Right Now!* demonstrates in "The DisUnited Kingdom" how mass non-white immigration is rapidly turning Britain into a multiracial society with all the usual problems attendant thereto. It beggars belief that Britain, the land of the Anglo-Saxon, may be majority non-white by the end of the 21st century.

It is extraordinary how rapidly white consciousness disappeared after the middle of the 20th century. Jared Taylor, editor of *American Renaissance*, in "The Racial Revolution" shows just how deeply racial consciousness was imbued in the men who created and developed the United States. Nearly all the historical figures of the American past, from Thomas Jefferson to Dwight D. Eisenhower had a clear concept of themselves as white men living in a white civilization. Even so-called progressives or liberals (for their day) such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were explicit in their view of America as a White country. By modern standards, nearly every prominent American before the 1950s was an irredeemable "racist". Today, the race realist views of Woodrow Wilson, Abraham Lincoln and many others inside and outside politics are air brushed out of the history books. If today's Whites knew the truth about the great figures of the American past, they certainly would be more inclined to reassert their legitimate interests.

Atlanta attorney and prominent conservative Sam G. Dickson, in "Race and the South" takes a well deserved swipe at Southern neo-Confederates who deny or talk down the racial element to the "War Between the States". The neo-Confederates refuse to acknowledge that Southern secession was driven primarily by the South's desire to keep Black slaves (which was at least temporarily necessary to maintain a harmonious relationship between the races and maintain safety for

Whites due to the large number of Blacks, as well as to maintain a stable and prosperous economy) and not states' rights. Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Vice President Alexander Stephens and even Robert E. Lee are cited in making this argument.

White racial consciousness was not restricted to Southerners, or even Americans generally. Brent Nelson and J.L. Woodruff in "Race and the Left" and "Race and Philosophy", respectively, make for dry, turgid reading but demonstrate that many European social and political philosophers, even those on the Left, were critical of Blacks and other non-whites, and viewed European civilization as the apotheosis of human achievement. Mr. Woodruff makes a particularly trenchant point that throughout most of modern history, European and European-derived societies have been so far ahead of non-white societies that Whites did not even think of non-whites as being on the same level or comparable to themselves in terms of biological development, rights and capabilities. Thus Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of independence that "all men are created equal" is still being debated as to its true meaning, since Jefferson believed Blacks were an inferior race. The



Sam Francis (left) in conversation with Nick Griffin, during a 1999 visit to the U.S. just before Griffin became BNP leader. Regrettably Sam didn't succeed in educating Nick about basic racial realities

enemies of white racial interests have seized upon these flowery types of idealistic statement, typical of Enlightenment philosophers, and applied them to non-whites, something Jefferson and his contemporaries would have found absurd and dishonest.

Who is responsible for what Dr. Francis calls the "evisceration" of white racial consciousness? In the most controversial chapters of *Race and the American Prospect*, both Kevin McDonald and Richard Fausette blame Jews. In "Jews, Blacks and Race", Prof. McDonald writes that Jews view themselves as an out-group in Western societies, and have developed an evolutionary strategy of undermining traditional White societies to make them safe for Jews (and some would take it further and say ripe for Jewish takeovers). This entails eliminating White racial consciousness. Jews were at the forefront of the push to re-label America as a racially and culturally pluralist nation, in which no group should have been or should be dominant, by glorifying "diversity" and multiculturalism. Politically, Jews were behind the immigration (and civil rights) debacles. These movements undermined the US as a White nation, and both were seen by Jews as in their interests.

Mr. Fausette, in "Race and Religion" views the decline of Western society from a Biblical perspective. In his view, God in the form of Old Testament tales requires his favored ethnic/racial groups to maintain their purity by not mixing with other groups and to multiply rapidly and thus abjure homosexuality. If these practices are not followed, the end result will be the death of the group, which is the worst thing that could happen in God's eyes. The Jews, through their "Orthodox breeding communities" which cultivate the natural selection of high IQ individuals follow these commandments while the white gentiles have lost awareness of these strictures (which are really directed towards them) and the penalty for this disobedience will be eventual biological degradation and extinction. Thus, the Orthodox Jews can maintain their high IQ levels while those of other

groups tends to decrease. Because of their high birth rates, high IQs, and inquiring minds, a regular stream of secular humanist type Jews regularly leaves the Orthodox fold and infiltrates White gentile society usually assuming positions of power and influence whereby their liberal ideas and agendas then hasten the downfall of White societies. White societies then will suffer the Godly punishments of having their "altars pulled down" and being "spewed out of the land".

Dr. Francis takes a different view of who is responsible for the debacle Whites face today. Relying upon his study of James Burnham's theory of management elites, he writes in "Why the American Ruling Class Betrays Its Race and Civilization", that since the New Deal, a new globally oriented, technically sophisticated managerial elite has used its mass-organizational skills to promote its interests and power which favors globalism, multiracialism, multiculturalism, free trade and the NWO mindset over any vestiges of traditional America or any other traditional society. This elite uses all means at its disposal including finance and control of the media and the major institutions to destroy traditional society. It "just so happens" that the group interests of Jews coincide with the interests of the new elite which facilitates the Jews rise in prominence.

Race and the American Prospect concludes with Richard McCulloch's "Racial Preservation" which outlines how Whites could recover and pass on "racial Consciousness". This means love for our own people without hate for any other. It means keeping white racial interests firmly in mind. All public policy should be viewed through the prism of whether it is good for Whites. We should not be concerned with the interests of other groups. We should always oppose multiracialism which is inherently anti-white and will ultimately lead to White extinction.

Race and the American Prospect is generally quite readable but cannot be called an easy read since it is long, serious, and scholarly. The variety of its contents, the high stature of its contributors, and the wealth of information it contains would highly recommend it, even to those accustomed to reading nationalist or racist literature. It is bristling with information and arguments most Americans would find eye-opening if they were ever to become aware of them. This fairly solid work of reference should become a volume to which Americans turn as the reality around them conflicts ever more sharply with the myths they are told to believe. That would be the legacy most befitting the memory of Samuel Francis.

The book does have its failings. A major failure is the absence of any significant discussion of two of the major factors impacting the survival of the White Race, viz. less than replacement birth rates, and the growing phenomenon of miscegenation. The growing nonchalant, careless, and even "in your face" attitude of the "under 30" generation or "Generation X" towards race mixing and amalgamation will be a highly formidable barrier to surmount in even introducing the concept of race and its importance, let alone "racial consciousness".

Another failing in the book is the omission of an essay discussing efforts being made, especially at the local level, to keep European culture and folkways alive through celebration of famous historical personalities and events, and ethnic holidays and practices; and guidelines on how to establish and operate organizations devoted to saving our cultural heritage.

Alas, I do not see any special efforts being exerted to bring this book to the attention of the general public which should be its primary intended audience. There have been no special unveilings or receptions for the work at the National Press Club or promotions of the Book by mainstream conservative organizations. It is highly recommended that Nationalist times readers buy several copies to distribute to friends and associates who may be open to the enlightenment the Book could provide. The publisher should seek creative ways to disseminate this important book to the general public.

Reviewed by Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland

Editor's Note: Special thanks to Sidney for distributing copies of H&D at the recent American Renaissance conference.

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The BNP Accounts - Running on Empty

The filing of the BNP's accounts with its regulator, the Electoral Commission, has now become as much part of the Yuletide festivities as the traditional unfunny Christmas pantomime, which it so closely resembles.

On the afternoon of Friday, 21st December 2007, the news that "they're in at last" was broadcast to an expectant world on the website of the party and the Commission.

It would be fair to say that the self-congratulatory tone of the BNP web site (a pale shadow of its former self since the departure of its BNP web master Steve Blake to join the ranks of the party's dissidents) as it crowed over this achievement was not mirrored by eulogies from the regulator, which promptly fined the BNP £1,000 for breaking the law by being five months and two weeks late, and posted its disapprobation to its own web site.

What do the BNP's accounts tell us? First of all, they are so late that their usefulness is seriously impaired. The accounts present a snapshot of the position as of 31st December 2006, one year less ten days before the date of their publication.

Working one's way through the lengthy and bombastic chairman's report, it is striking how illiterate it is, and how little care can have gone into its preparation. The very first sentence immediately gives the impression of slovenliness: "2006 saw the British National Party's biggest electoral and political..." and, er, that's its folks! The "biggest electoral and political" something remains unstated, which is curious in a document not given to understatement, as we shall see.

Another serious slip will be noted on comparing page 4, where the chairman notes that the party has moved from an annual to a rolling membership, and page 13, where the treasurer says that membership runs from 1st January to 31st December in each year. It is worthy of note that Mr Walker has not noticed this important change.

Other assertions in the chairman's report repay careful study. A bizarre feature of the BNP accounts for 2005 was the appearance of different figures for membership at pp. 10 and 13 of the 2005 accounts. At p. 10, we were told that paid up membership was down on 2004 from 7,916 to 6,008, whereas at p. 13 the figures are 6,502 for 2005 and 6,356 for 2004.

Mr Griffin described 2006 as "an excellent year for new memberships" but the audited figure at p. 13 is 6,281, which is not a material change on 2005, whether the true figure for that year was 6,008 or 6,502. That is not to say that Mr Griffin is necessarily incorrect. It is quite possible that the BNP membership does resemble the bath with the plug pulled out and both taps running.

Curiously however, according to the Party's web site, as of Friday, 27th July 2007, the votes cast in the BNP's internal election were: Nick Griffin - 3363 (91%), Chris Jackson - 337 (9%), turnout 43%, suggesting a membership of 8,600 or thereabouts. This figure is quite incredible. 2006 was indeed the BNP's best year, with twelve councillors elected in one borough (Barking & Dagenham) alone, yet membership flatlined.

The proposition that in 2007, when the party's electoral achievements fell so far short of its expectations, membership has risen by about 2,300 - 2,400 is unbelievable. It raises interesting questions about the manner in which the leadership election was conducted.

The audited membership of 6,281 also gives the lie to the often repeated claim that the BNP is England's fourth party. UKIP's membership was c. 16,000 on 31st December 2006, some 10,000 more than the BNP's.

The Welshpool clique has made much of the improved position on income and expenditure ("I&E") account, which shows a surplus of

£18,857 for 2006, compared to a deficit of £94,712.

Mr Griffin and his spinmeisters ought to talk to an accountant, who would tell them that the balance sheet (to which I shall shortly return), rather than the I&E account, is by far the most important of the accounting documents.

A more valid point, which Mr Griffin is entitled to and does make, is that the auditors did not feel it necessary to qualify the accounts for 2006 by questioning the appropriateness of the "going concern" assumption, in other words, the party's financial viability in the next year of account.

Mr Griffin asserts at p. 19 that "the party is... back on a firm financial foundation." That observation invites derision. The party's balance sheet shows a carried forward cumulative deficit of £35,009, down from £52,513 on 31st December 2005 (the balancing figure being the surplus of £18,857 for 2006, subject to an adjustment of £1,353 for errors in the accounts, so that the adjusted surplus is £17,504), which means that the BNP is insolvent on the balance sheet test.

Worse still, since many political parties are balance sheet insolvent (their liabilities exceed their assets, but they have a reasonable expectation of donations in future years to put matters right) the BNP is probably insolvent on the cash flow basis too. As Bill Henderson (who is an accountant) has pointed out on the EiE site (<http://enoughisenoughnick.blogspot.com>):

"... the difference between current assets and current liabilities is usually described as working capital. The BNP financial statements indicate a negative working capital of £93,392, a highly undesirable situation since a negative working capital ratio of 3.03:1 indicates at best a chronic inability to pay liabilities as they fall due, and at worst that the BNP is insolvent. Briefly, there is no cause for optimism when reading these financial statements."

It is interesting to see how this deficit was funded. As of 31st December 2006, the BNP's CAU had received £67,548 by way of



The champagne has gone flat for Nick Griffin (right) and close friend Mark Collett since their Leeds Crown Court victory



The BNP's self-inflicted wounds have been good news for left-wing Labour MP Jon Cruddas (left); while BNP treasurer John Walker is being lined up as a plausible scapegoat



Nick Griffin's costly security team caught in an increasingly common moment of blind panic

subscriptions for 2007 (p. 22) and had borrowed £21,854 from branch funds. One suspects that many branch fund holders were not aware of such borrowing, and do not know how much the CAU presently owes the branches. Anyone who asks awkward questions will of course be expelled!

One reason for the carried forward deficit is a large pay roll, up to thirteen in 2006 from nine in 2005. UKIP, with a membership of 16,000 to the BNP's 6,281, manages with a salaried staff of only four. UKIP's wages bill for 2006 was £53,958, whereas the BNP's came to £250,211 before PAYE and NI of £16,675, almost five times UKIP's level. The figures can be found at p. 20 of the BNP's 2006 accounts and p. 7 of UKIP's 2006 accounts, both which are available on line on the Electoral Commission web site. I should add that the BNP's figures include £104,764, disingenuously described as "professional fees" but actually payments to *de facto* employees, described as independent contractors so as to avoid the need for the party to pay their PAYE and NI contributions. This is a stratagem of very dubious legality that deserves close scrutiny by H.M. Customs & Revenue.



AF-BNP chairman Mark Cotterill (left) leads a protest against the proposed banning of the NPD outside the German Embassy, Washington, DC, in 2000, with Tom Avis (right). During its three years existence the AF-BNP held dozens of activities and raised almost \$40,000

Another device used (this time quite legally) to make things seem a little better than they are is to post "only" £227,732 as staff costs to the I&E account at p. 18. The difference between this figure and the true wages bill of £266,886 inclusive of PAYE and NI is substantially the charge back of £40,249 to commercial activities. There is also a small figure of £1,095 for clothing and equipment, but that is not material.

It is interesting to compare the pay roll with the £19,016 spent on campaigning, which represents only 2.6% of turnover, whereas the wages bill (exclusive of PAYE and NI, so understating the true cost) amounts to 34.4% of turnover. If one adds in PAYE and NI, the wages bill amounts to 36.7% of turnover.

Perhaps it is fairer to aggregate the monies spent on campaigning in the Regional Accounting Unit, in which case it is by parity of reasoning necessary to aggregate income too. That gives us total expenditure by the Central and Regional Accounting Units on campaigning of £55,689, total revenues of £942,701, and a percentage figure of 5.9% for campaigning. On the face of it, these figures are shocking. They do not look any more attractive when the Central Accounting Unit's expenditure of £19,016 on campaigning is compared with the £19,000 paid by the CAU for rent.

Almost all the campaign expenditure was on leaflets (£18,938). It is said that Mr Griffin's current favourite, "Young, Nazi and Proud" Mark Collett, is the monopoly supplier of literature.

Another party member onto a nice little earner is deputy treasurer Dave Hannam, whose company, Great White Records Ltd, supplies professional services to the party at full market rates; see note 13 at p. 26, showing a payment to GWR of £9,628 for sound assistance.

GWR is Mr Hannam's company, not the party's, since its shares are not listed amongst the party's assets in its balance sheet. Given Mr Hannam's role in the BNP's hapless Treasury Department, readers will not be surprised to learn that GWR is in default of its obligations under the Companies Acts, having failed to file its accounts at Companies House.

All in all, there is little for the long suffering membership's comfort in these accounts. Who will prepare the 2007 accounts (and when) remains to be seen.

E.N. Ronn, Kensington, London

H&D Editor on Radio Four

The BNP's finances came under the spotlight in a recent Radio Four programme - *File On Four* - which went out on February 12th. Many readers will know that *H&D* started life (back in 1999) as the official magazine of the American Friends of the BNP (AF-BNP), so they may be interested to hear that *H&D*'s editor Mark Cotterill appeared on the show to discuss the BNP's finances in relation to the AF-BNP (of which he was Chairman), as well as the history of the AF-BNP and its fund-raising in the USA between 1999-2001. Mark was the first of many guests to be interviewed and he came over on air very well.

Mark challenged the lies that have been put out over the years by the likes of *Searchlight*, Martin Webster, SPLC etc. that the AF-BNP raised hundreds of thousands of dollars! In fact the AF-BNP raised less than \$37,000 during its three years in existence. In the past when interviewed, Mark always referred journalists to the Dept of Justice offices in Washington DC - where the financial records of the AF-BNP are kept - but more times than not the hacks did not follow this up and still printed the same old lies.

However this time, thanks to some above average BBC reporters, they did check this out and found out that lo and behold Mark had been telling the truth all along. The BBC staff photocopied dozens of AF-BNP financial records, Federal and State income tax records as well as the full list of every donation over \$50.00 made to the AF-BNP (all which Webster claims don't exist!).

Mark also challenged the lie - again put out by the usual suspects - that he had been deported from the USA, and for the first time the BBC reported the truth, that Mark had had a ten year exclusion order put on him by the US Government - that he had in fact not been deported.

All in all an intriguing show, that was only able to touch the surface of the corruption that is endemic in the modern BNP.

The People of Northern Europe - Part VI

The Beginning of the Great Folk Wanderings

Peoples of the Expansion Some claim that both the Vistula and the Oder are outside of the bounds of the area where the Germanic people were formed, but by the end of the Bronze Age Indo-Germanic speakers had already spread over a large part of Western Eurasia, by which term we refer to Europe and Asia, which are essentially one single landmass. But for speakers of German the lower Oder was an eastern boundary line. The related Illyrian people occupied the area of the Middle Oder in the Older Bronze Age, and from there had gradually expanded to the mouths of both the Oder and the Vistula. Germanic expansion eastward along the Baltic was at the expense of the Illyrians at first. It was in the Iron Age that the great period of German expansion, known to many as the Folk-Wandering since it represented a movement by entire groups of German men, women and children, organized as tribes or even small national groups, which laid the foundations of many of the later European states, took place.

The Basternae. The tribes of the Basternae are the first whose names are known from the records of those days. They are reported as having reached the Black Sea by about 230 B.C., where they participated in the siege of Olbia in 220 B.C. It has been suggested that the Basternae were descendants of the people who made the face-urns, but this culture has also been attributed to the Illyrians. The name has been interpreted as a cognate of English "bastard," meaning that the Basternae were descended from a mix of two different Germanic or possibly Germano-Celtic nations. If the face-urn people were Illyrians, it could easily have happened that such a mixture took place when a Germanic population from Northwest Germany moved eastward along the Baltic at the end of the Bronze Age.

The Basternae were drawn into the political struggles around the lower Danube and the Black Sea, and different rivals for power tried to make use of them as mercenary troops. In 29 B.C. and in the following year they suffered serious defeats by Roman armies. With the arrival of the Goths about A.D. 170 the fortunes of the Basternae suffered a permanent eclipse. As a result of Gothic pressure they appear to have raided the territories of the Eastern Empire in Asia Minor. In A.D. 280 they were permitted by the Emperor Probus to settle in Thrace. They must have survived in Thrace until the sixth century, for Justinian founded near Odessa a castle named Basternae.

The Vandals. There is a great variety of opinion in respect to the original home of the Vandals. North Jutland is the traditional place of origin, but the Silingi, who were a Vandal nation, may have come from Seeland. In a Slavized form Silingi became the later Schlesien. If the Vandals or part of them came from North Jutland they may have left that area at approximately the same time and for the same reason as the Cimbri and Teutones. The exact time is, however, uncertain.

The Vandals, like their relatives the Goths and the Burgundians, are sometimes called "East Germans," as they can be traced with considerable certainty in Southern Posen and Silesia, in Poland along the upper and middle Vistula and across the lower Vistula into the Masurian area and adjacent parts of Poland. It seems clear that with the arrival of the Goths at the mouth of the Vistula and their expansion, pressure was exerted on the Vandals as well as on other nations such as Burgundians and Langobards who had preceded the Goths.

Various tribes of the Vandals were known to Tacitus, Ptolemy and Pliny, but the ultimate fate of some of them is not known. They were presumably either annihilated in internecine wars or eventually absorbed by other nations. Only two of the Vandal nations made the long journey into Spain: the Hasdingi and the Silingi. This march

began before 400. After many adventures in Central Europe they arrived at the Rhine and after a fierce battle with the Franks who were acting as foederati of the Western Roman Empire, they forced the passage of the river in 406-407. For three years the invaders looted in Gaul. In 409 they crossed the Pyrenees and poured into Spain where they finally settled down and accepted an official status as foederati.

But agreements and alliances at that time were often of short duration. In 416 the Visigoths under Wallia appeared in Spain with a commission from the Emperor to destroy the Vandals and their allies, the Alans and Swabians, contingents of whom had accompanied the Visigoths on their march west. Some of the Vandals and Alans suffered severely as a result of the Visigothic attacks; but before the Vandals could be completely annihilated, the Visigoths were recalled by the Emperor, perhaps because he feared that the prestige of

the Visigoths might become too great and might endanger his own security, which was none too solidly based. In a clash with the Romans in 421 or 422 the Vandals won a decisive victory; afterwards they spread over the whole of Southern Spain and occupied the southern ports. The name of the Spanish Province of Andalusia goes back to an original Vandalusia.

In 428 Gaiseric, one of the great figures of the Age of Migrations, became king of the Vandals. In 429 he led his people across the Straits of Gibraltar into Northern Africa. At this time the Vandals were about 80,000 strong. Resistance was easily brushed aside and the Vandals conquered the whole of

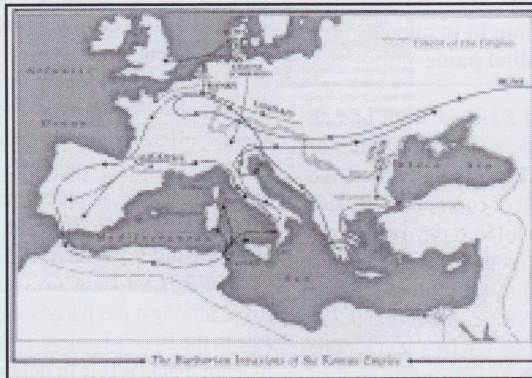
Roman North Africa as far as Tripolis, and in 439 they captured the ancient Phoenician city of Carthage. They now had not only a powerful army but also a strong fleet. They controlled the trade routes of the Western Mediterranean and the grain supply of Italy from North Africa. After varying relations with the Western Empire they captured and sacked the city of Rome itself in the year 455. Although they appropriated everything of value that was removable, it does not appear from the historical records that they maltreated the inhabitants.

In 477, the year of the death of Gaiseric, the Vandals were at the peak of their power. But a decline soon began after the death of the great king. In 533 the Vandal kingdom was destroyed by Belisarius, the brilliant general of Justinian of the Eastern Roman Empire.

The name of this particular nation has left its impression on the modern world by the word 'vandalism,' which was in those days used as a term of reproach in reference to their theft of Roman art and valuables. Actually there is no reason to believe that the Vandals were any worse, or any better, than other peoples and armies on the move or engaged in warfare, whether of Germanic or Roman origin. Indeed, the Roman armies were noted for their harsh suppression of any peoples who resisted them. Such armies usually expected to live off the country. In addition, recruits were often attracted into the service by the promise of booty following the capture of cities. It is, however, too late to render justice to the Vandals; the name will continue to survive in this not entirely deserved connotation.

The Langobards. At the end of the eighth century Paulus Diaconus composed a history of the West German Langobards on the basis of oral tales, epic songs, accounts that have since been lost and other available information. These were a Germanic people who eventually settled in Northern Italy, giving it its current name of Lombardy. Langobardic tradition supports the conclusion that the Langobards were forced to migrate as the result of serious climatic disturbances. Their original home has been placed in Southern Sweden (Scania) and also on the island of Gotland. Ptolemy locates them on the Elbe river and between the Elbe and the Weser in the second century of the present era. If they came from Gotland they probably crossed the Baltic and landed somewhere in the neighborhood of Latvia, and after coming into violent contact with the Vandals, moved along the shores of the Baltic into Mecklenburg and then later into the area indicated by Ptolemy.

About the end of the third century the Langobards were in Lower Austria and Southern Moravia. But the former area on the Elbe was not



completely abandoned, since in the Luenberg district and in Eastern Holstein there remained parts of a people called the "Bards." As such they were known to the poet of *Beowulf*. It is likely that this remnant was finally absorbed by the Saxons.

Somewhere in the region close to the northwestern Carpathian Mountains, the Langobards at the beginning of the fifth century fought with the Huns, called Bulgarians in the Langobard saga. They appear to have remained for some time in this area, to have been converted to the Arian form of Christianity by Gothic missionaries. In 508 they defeated the Herali in a great battle. After a series of alliances and wars in Central Europe the Langobards under their king Alboin invaded Italy in 568. There followed a long period of almost continual warfare between the Langobards and the imperial troops, but when they finally settled northern Italy they founded their a rich culture which was to give birth some centuries later to the great European Renaissance.

The Burgundians. There is much more agreement that the island of Bornholm was the original homeland of the Burgundians. The time of their emigration was between 150 and 100 B.C. The Burgundians are mentioned in history for the first time by Pliny who places them in Northeastern Germany between the Oder and the Vistula.

To this new home across the Baltic (for the Burgundians must have used the water route), the emigrants brought their special burial customs: the *Brandgrubenbestattung*. The body, and whatever artifacts and weapons were to be buried with the dead, were all placed upon a funeral pyre and burned. The remains were then collected and placed in a hollowed-out grave which was covered with earth and stones. In some cases a large urn was used for the bones and the rest was then sprinkled over the urn before the grave was covered. It is by these graves that the presence of the Burgundians can be demonstrated. Indications of Burgundian settlement have been found over a fairly wide area, but although a considerable number of Burgundians must have emigrated, Bornholm was by no means completely evacuated. A portion of the nation remained on the island and only joined their relatives in about 300 while the latter were preparing to make another important move.

After having landed at the mouth of the Oder the Burgundians first conquered those West Germanic peoples who were east of the lower Oder, after which they gradually spread eastward to the Vistula and beyond. This brought them into conflict with the Vandals, who were forced to give ground. Here the Burgundians remained until the beginning of the present era, when they were affected by the arrival of the Goths. Eventually the Burgundians were forced westward to Brandenburg, which was their new home in the third and fourth centuries. West Germanic peoples were to the west of them, Rugians to the north, Goths to the northeast and Vandals to the southeast. Under these conditions pressure was inevitably exerted by the Burgundians on their neighbors. The West Germanic Semnones were the ones who suffered most and who in turn crowded their neighbors, and the restlessness started by these movements resulted in the outbreak of the Marcomannic war.

The next move of the Burgundians brought them to the upper and middle Main river. Here and at the border, the limes, the boundary between the Empire in Gaul and Germania, the Burgundians came into conflict not only with the Romans but also with the Alemanni in territorial disputes, and in their efforts to establish themselves across the border on the left bank of the Rhine. In their newly acquired lands, Worms and Speyer were the principal cities.

This was in the reign of King Gundahar (Guenther) of Nibelungen memory. Gundahar's territorial ambitions soon brought the Burgundians again into conflict with the Roman power, the representative of which at that time was Aetius. In the year 436 Aetius sent some of his Hun allies against the Burgundians. Then took place a great battle which later became part of the subject matter of the Nibelungen saga, although the motivation, the locale and the time are all changed in the epic poems. It is reported that Gundahar and 20,000 of his warriors fell in that battle.

Later Aetius transferred the remaining Burgundians on the left bank to Savoy, where, after a period of recuperation, they again played an active role in the wars that involved them, the Franks, the Visigoths, the Ostrogoths and the Roman power. The further history of the Burgundians belongs to the history of the French nation. They have given their name, Bourgogne, to one of the divisions of France.

The Rugians. The most probable home of the Rugians was in the Stavanger district of Southwestern Norway. The time of their emigration

was about 150 B.C. They too landed at the mouth of the Oder and moved eastward towards the Vistula. Here they came into conflict with the Vandals, who were forced to give way and move further south. At the beginning of the present era the Rugians were forced westward by the newly arrived Goths to whom they were known as the Holmruugii, a term that survived in tribal memories down to the time of *Beowulf*. About 200 they occupied the island of Ruegen. In the first half of the fourth century the Rugians moved up the Vistula, crossed the Carpathian Mountains and settled in the area around the upper Theiss river. There they were conquered by the Huns and somewhat later accompanied them as auxiliary troops on a raid into the territory of the Eastern Roman Empire. They also took part in the march of the Huns into France in 451. After many adventures they were eventually almost annihilated, along with the Ostrogoths, by the armies of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Gaul. Julius Caesar was responsible for the well-known phrase: *Gallia in tres partes divisa est*. It was quite clear to Caesar, and it was important to him from a military point of view to notice this, that the northern part of Gaul, which then included much of modern Belgium, had a population that differed in many ways from the central and southern parts. This northern part had been subjected to a mixture of Celtic and Germanic peoples, which he called the Belgae. The language was Celtic, but there was a strong Germanic physical element present in the population. Caesar was aware of the danger of an attack from the east across the Rhine. To ward off this danger he made two raids across the river in order to display the Roman power and discourage any idea of a general attack from that quarter. For the time being, these warning raids of Caesar were successful, although help to the revolting Belgae was to some extent forthcoming from across the Rhine, especially from those peoples who had a feeling of relationship. The Germanic element among the Belgae was of the West Germanic division, not the East Germanic. Caesar was of the opinion that the morale of the northern people of Gaul had been strengthened by this mixture of Celtic and Germanic, since the Germanic element had not been so enervated by the urban life of many of the Celts and their trade relationships with Roman merchants, who supplied them with many luxury articles.

Further Expansion. With the gradual weakening of the Celtic power in the South the way was open to the expanding Germanic people. The Cimbri and Teutones, whose names have come down to us in Latinized-Celtic forms, were the first to try their fortune. These people left their homes in North Jutland about 120 B.C. as, according to their own reports, the result of severe storms and floods which made part of their homeland uninhabitable.

The Germanic form of these names must have been Ximbroz and Theodonez, the latter having the same root as Theodoric. When the Celts borrowed these names they changed the consonants to conform to the Celtic speech, just as the Romans did with so many Germanic national names. That was how these names sounded to Celtic or Roman ears, or at least they were convinced that is how the names ought to sound. The same linguistic process is at work today.

The Cimbri and Teutones. The Cimbri and Teutones followed a rather irregular route. They left their home in the Jutish Peninsula and, along with the Ambroni, proceeded up the Elbe river to Bohemia along the ancient amber route. Defeated by the Celtic Boii, they marched through Silesia, Moravia and Hungary and appeared at the Danube in 114 B.C. In 113 B.C. they were in the Eastern Alps (Steiermark and Carinthia). A battle took place here with the Romans under Papirius Carbo which ended in a decisive victory for the Cimbri and Teutones. They then proceeded to Gaul where they remained for eight years. Between 109 and 105 B.C., they defeated five Roman armies. This aroused great apprehension in Rome. Finally, however, the inevitable happened. It was much too early for small unsupported Germanic nations of the strength of the Cimbri and Teutones to succeed in destroying the Roman power. The Romans sent out a general of great tactical ability and in 102 B.C. Marius completely defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextae in South Gaul, and in the following year the Cimbri at Vercellae in Upper Italy. Those who were not slain in the battle were carried off to Italy as slaves. The only survivors of the whole movement were some who had remained in Gaul.

Dr. Sidney Green, Brookland, New York

Editor's Note: This article continues in the next issue of H&D with part VII - The Germans Free Europe from Roman Domination and Lay the Foundation of the Middle Ages

American Renaissance 2008



(from left to right) Conference organiser Jared Taylor, British MEP Ashley Mote, Vietnam vet Fred Read, and French MEP Bruno Gollnisch were among the speakers at the 2008 American Renaissance Conference

Almost 300 American patriots with a sprinkling of European friends (mainly from England on this occasion, though there were Frenchmen and even a Slovak delegate present) gathered in Northern Virginia on 23rd and 24th February for the *American Renaissance* conference.

After registration on Friday night, the prudent retired to bed early, anticipating a long day on Saturday. It began with an excellent breakfast (far superior to the usual hotel fare) before the introductory talk by **Professor Philippe Rushton**, who spoke about the heritability of IQ differences throughout the world. Professor Rushton spoke with erudition and panache: his lectures must be popular with undergraduates (at any rate with open minded undergraduates) and we were left both wiser and better informed on this crucial subject. Especially interesting was the professor's proposition that few if any serious academic thinkers privately doubt the preponderant role of heredity over environment in IQ differences. Few are however willing to say in public what they know to be true, out of fear of the consequences. So much for academic freedom in the west!

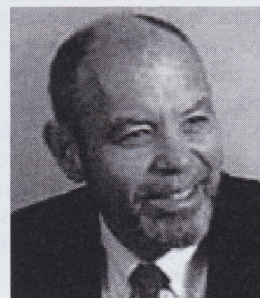
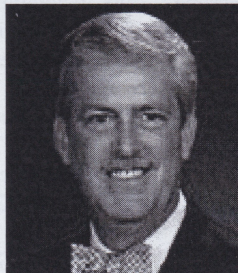
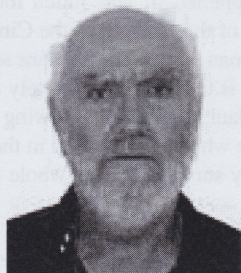
Equally interesting and informative was **Eugene Valberg's** talk on understanding the African mind. Any stray liberals expecting some crude Van der Merwe type rant about "bloody kaffirs" would have been surprised at the speaker's sympathetic insight into the African way of looking at things. Dr Valberg did not however shrink from unpalatable truths. The absence of words with which to express abstract ideas in African languages (of which he speaks many) showed, he said, the innate inability of the African mind to grasp complex concepts, whether in philosophy or science. So, for example, an African might spend a good deal of money to purchase an ostentatious grave plot, since all men must die, but would not grasp why health insurance is a good idea, for debilitating illness is not certain. Africans live in the present, and have real problems in planning for the future, especially the long term future.

Fred Reed spoke next on the subject of "Mexico from the Inside". His general thesis was that there are sufficient Mexicans of wholly or

predominantly European descent (about 10% of the population) to make Mexico function fairly efficiently as a state. It is not the hell hole that most (North) Americans imagine, but tolerably well ordered. Some of its public services (particularly its free education and health care systems) compare favourably with those in the United States. Its police are not by and large corrupt and brutal thugs, but enforce the law efficiently. Mexico is quite liveable. Mexican immigrants in the United States represented the lower strata of Mexican society. Mexico, let it be added, is a country where class more or less equals race. Mexican immigration into the United States is, he said, undesirable, since it is creating a huge unassimilable underclass, prone to crime and violence, while taking the pressure off the Mexican government to address the inability of the Mexican economy to create sufficient jobs for its people. Fred's cautiously favourable view of Mexico and its people was not well received by elements of his audience, who seemed anxious only to hear ill of their southern neighbour. Observing the mood of rather ugly hostility, I could not help calling to mind the immortal words of President Porfirio Diaz: "¡Pobre México! ¡Tan lejos de Dios y tan cerca de los Estados Unidos!" (Poor Mexico, so far from God and so close to the United States!)

After lunch we reconvened to hear attorney **Martin O'Toole** give an excellent talk on "Race and the Civil War". He covered a broad canvas, from the largely bogus nature of claims by some neo-Confederates, pathetically pandering to political correctness, of large scale black participation in the Confederate war effort, to the differing attitudes towards blacks in the north, from the starry eyed sentimentalism of New England abolitionist fanatics, to the much more hostile views of mid-Westerners, some of whom supported the Union not least because they did not wish to see slavery expand westwards, as they did not wish to live with blacks in any way, shape or form.

Jared Taylor spoke about why White Americans are so resistant to the message of pro-white activists. He said many whites are afflicted by a sort of "psychological socialism." They think it's just unfair that not everyone in the world is equal. Really ideologically committed American



Other speakers (left to right) Michael Walker, Eugene Valberg, Martin O'Toole, Paul Gottfried and Sam Dickson

liberals tell themselves (and everyone else) that theirs is the greatest propositional nation in history. They will wage war against biology until the bitter end. Jared described them as religious fanatics. The paradox is that while liberals and Marxists claim that race is just a social construct, the Obama campaign has starkly highlighted the centrality of race to most American blacks, who are completely obsessed with the subject.

The speech by **Professor Paul Gottfried** - analysed the disintegration of American conservatism. He said that when the late William Buckley effectively invented the post-war conservative movement in America, he had from the beginning been anxious to distance himself and the *National Review* from "fascism". He had more or less conceded to liberals a veto over who might be accepted as a conservative. As the liberal grip on post-war America tightened, the range of non-conformists to be excluded from the conservative movement's ranks expanded from supposed anti-Semites to supposed "racists" even though the *National Review* had supported segregation in its early years. The ideological tenets of Buckleyite conservatism were continually changing, and those who refused to conform ideologically were tossed overboard. Now, as a movement, conservatism is dead and has been replaced by neo-conservatism, whose main purpose is warmongering for Israel. The "conservatives" have ended up saying that conservatism is not about conserving nations or peoples, but "human rights", much like the Jacobins of Revolutionary France.

After these high powered contributions, dinner followed. The prominent supporters of Nick Griffin who were present (including the BNP's treasurer John Walker and head of propaganda Arthur Kemp, who was accompanied by perhaps the most glamorous lady to attend the event) were paragons of convivial courtesy even to critics of the Welshpool regime. The entire British contingent had difficulty in containing a mixture of outrage and derision at the after dinner speaker, **Ashley Mote** MEP, whose choice as the key note speaker can politely be described as eccentric. His status as a Member of the European Parliament ("MEP") undoubtedly impressed many of the Americans, but those in the know about his recent spell as an involuntary guest of Her Majesty were not so kindly disposed.

American readers should be aware that Mr Mote has only recently been released from a spell in the "big house", where he was serving time for social security (welfare) fraud on a spectacular scale, after stalling the due process of law for years, by spurious claims to immunity as a MEP. He was eventually convicted of twenty-two offences of dishonesty after a long trial by jury, a mode of trial that this anti-fraud campaigner had always vociferously defended against the encroachments of European law, but which he seemed curiously reluctant to experience in person. The Court of Appeal subsequently upheld twenty-one of the twenty-two convictions.

While few readers of this publication would take issue with Mote's analysis of the impact of mass immigration and increased integration into the European Union upon what was once the British nation state, Mote offered no serious alternative. His current madcap idea, about which he talked at length, is to occupy some offshore island (presumably outside the territorial waters of the United Kingdom, but we shall have to wait and see) and declare it to be the independent state of Britannia. This piece of whimsy will be financed by peddling coins and postage

stamps, as well (presumably) as snake oil and old hokum. Quite who will buy anything from this appalling old rogue remains to be seen. His presence did not lend lustre to the occasion.

Sunday began with a talk from a much more reputable MEP, **Bruno Gollnisch**, about the current state and prospects of the Front National. M. Gollnisch's essential thesis is that the Front National has won the debate over immigration, as witness the strong stance against immigration taken by President Sarkozy when he was candidate Sarkozy. M. Gollnisch opined that if President Sarkozy does not keep candidate Sarkozy's promises, the French people will turn again to the FN.

It must be said that this talk left the impression of a man whistling to keep up his spirits. M. Gollnisch did not address the question how the FN can rebuild its battered organisation in a much harsher financial climate in which both donations from members and government funding (which is calculated on the basis of the number of votes cast for a party at the previous election) are rapidly drying up. Nor did he suggest how the party might deal with the problem of a proud old man in his declining years, still at the helm, determined to all appearances to rig the succession in favour of his daughter, much to the chagrin of many of the FN's increasingly disillusioned activists.

There followed an excellent talk by **Michael Walker**. Those who only know Mr Walker through his magazine the *Scorpion*, whose sometimes opaque prose was not always readily accessible, would be surprised to learn how inspirational a speaker he can be, witty, yet deadly serious about the perils facing our folk. Mr Walker's ideas about the importance of positive presentation and outreach to those beyond the inner core of long term committed movement activists were a breath of fresh air. It is greatly to be hoped that he can be persuaded to speak more often, and closer to home in England.

The closing address was delivered with his usual verve by veteran patriot **Sam Dickson**, who put forward a "Modest Proposal"

for the partition of the United States into separate ethno-states for its different peoples. Then it was time for us all to go our separate ways to carry on the struggle each in his or her own way, till we meet again in two years' time.

Despite the worst efforts of many leftist and ethnic minority militants (including threats of various kinds against the hotel at which the conference was held) the security of the event was assured by a large turnout of local police and efficient hotel security. The promised huge demonstration attracted no more than a couple of dozen sad freaks and losers, one of whom must have contributed materially to the profits of the local fast food restaurants, since he looked as if he was building up his fat reserves to star in a more diverse version of *Supersize Me*.

All in all a great success for Jared Taylor, especially as he had to cope with a very serious illness in his close family in the days immediately before the conference. I'll be there again in 2010, heaven willing, by when the Pound should on present trends have reached US\$4 for the first time since 1949!

Tony Paulsen, Heddon-On-The-Wall, Northumberland

Editors Note: A 12 issue subscription to American Renaissance magazine is only \$40.00 (UK) or \$24.00 (USA). Check out their website at - www.amren.com - for full details.



Sadly the day after attending AR one of H&D's most loyal supporters Joe March (front centre) died suddenly. Joe was one of the founder members of the AF-BNP, and is pictured here at the organisation's Christmas social 2000, hosted by H&D's first assistant editor Carl Knittle (front left) and our editor (top left)

National States Rights Party Part II

The National States Rights party (as distinct from its forerunner, the United White Party) got under way in the summer of 1958. Although it had members throughout the United States, the party's center of gravity was always in the South. The first headquarters was in Louisville, Kentucky, and it was there, in August of that year, that the premier issue of the famous NSRP paper *The Thunderbolt* was issued. Dr. Edward Fields was the paper's founder and editor. He recounts that

[The Thunderbolt] was founded under very humble circumstances ... It was printed on legal size paper on an old mimeograph machine. We moved to Birmingham [Alabama] in July, 1960, to support Gov. George Wallace's fight against school integration. We switched to a tabloid newspaper format and circulation skyrocketed.

Eventually, the party headquarters and editorial offices were moved to Marietta, Georgia, just outside of Atlanta. *The Truth at Last*, which is a continuation of *The Thunderbolt*, is still based there today. (PO Box 1211, Marietta, GA 30061, USA..)

In addition to the occasional electoral contest and the distribution of *The Thunderbolt*, the NSRP undertook a full public outreach program of the type usually conducted by White Nationalist activist groups. It staged demonstrations, marches, and counter-protests. It held public, semi-private and private gatherings, sometimes in meeting halls and sometimes in cow pastures. The party's ability to reach the White masses with its message was facilitated by its inner structure.

The division of responsibilities within the NSRP between Dr. Fields and attorney J.B. Stoner proved advantageous. Fields administered the party's internal organization. He set policy and generally made executive decisions: Fields wrote and issued *The Thunderbolt* and other publications; he oversaw the activities of local chapters; he maintained membership records; and he handled financial matters. Stoner was the party's public face: he crisscrossed the country numerous times organizing

and addressing countless meetings; he gave press interviews; and he stood for public office.

The personalities of the two men complimented each other. Fields' manner was subdued and smooth, while Stoner was boisterous and flamboyant. He seemed to relish his reputation as an extreme spokesman of an extreme movement. He liked to shock his opponents with outlandish statements that were designed to bring publicity to the NSRP. Stoner frequently referred to Adolf Hitler as a "moderate," leading one party member to note that, "Next to Stoner, Hitler probably was a moderate." People who knew Stoner only by his public persona of an agitator and professional extremist were often surprised when they met him

in person: in private life, he was soft-spoken and the model of the courteous Southern gentleman.

Surprisingly, however, there was one NSRP officer who exceeded even J.B. as a fire-breathing orator: Charles Conley "Connie" Lynch. Anti-Klan journalist/historian Patsy Sims describes how Stoner and

... Lynch - an itinerant rabble rouser known for his rabid mouth, Confederate-flag vest and pink Cadillac - formed a two-man "riot squad": Lynch would incite the crowd to violence; Stoner then would defend them in court. Together, they wreaked havoc from St. Augustine Florida, to Bogalusa, Louisiana.

In their book *Nazis, Klansmen and Others on the Fringe* (1992), self-styled "extremist experts" John George and Laird Wilcox give this admittedly biased description of Lynch at work:

We have personally observed Lynch in action and the man almost defies description. He made George Wallace, at his fieriest seem a pillar of moderation. Lynch would whisper, scream, bellow, rave, turn red, and even slobber occasionally. Audience size seemingly had little or no effect on his performance. On one occasion he had only seventeen listeners, including two police officers sent to maintain order, but he performed as though addressing a capacity crowd in Yankee Stadium. "Kikes," niggers," "race mixers" and the FBI always received very rough treatment in Lynch's speeches.

Lynch attained notoriety in early 1964, as the California organizer for the NSRP. During a racial disturbance in San Bernardino between White and Mexican students, a party member shot one of the Mexicans with a pellet gun. Lynch was arrested in the incident and charged with disturbing the peace. Later that year came the previously-mentioned anti-Black riot in St. Augustine. Stoner and Lynch (particularly) incited an angry White crowd to attack Blacks attempting to forcibly "integrate" a Whites-only beach. The effect of the Stoner-Lynch tag-team was so explosive that even the Klan sometimes asked them to pull back. During racial rioting in Bogalusa, the Grand Dragon of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan asked the duo to leave town and let the situation cool down.



J.B. Stoner, chairman of the National States Rights Party, with NSRP security in 1979



John Tyndall, then chairman of the National Front, addressing an NSRP meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1979



Dr Edward Fields, who still edits *The Truth at Last*

In September, 1970, there was a violent clash between NSRP members and local Blacks following an outdoor party meeting near Berea, Kentucky. Gunfire erupted, and when smoke had cleared NSRP member Elza Rucker and one of the Blacks lay dead. Among those imprisoned in the incident was Connie Lynch.

In the end, even Edward Fields had had enough of Lynch's over-the-top style. Fields dismissed him as California organizer and party spokesman, saying, "He was too extreme." Lynch died of

heart trouble in that state in 1972. Stoner remained his friend right to the end. J.B. reminisced to a reporter, "Connie and I had a lot of fun."

Lynch was not the only NSRP officer to face legal problems as a result of his radical rhetoric and agitation: J.B. Stoner also was sent to prison because of his alleged involvement in violent resistance to Federally-mandated "civil rights" schemes.

In 1958, unknown persons, assumed to have connections with the Klan, bombed an empty Negro church in Birmingham, Alabama. The church had been used as a headquarters for Black activities which targeted the traditional political and social power structure then in place throughout the South, which defended White rights and interests. It is important to note that no one was injured during the attack on the empty building. In 1977, nearly 20 years later and after many key witnesses had died, Stoner was indicted in connection with the bombing. The sole witness against him was a paid government informer. Stoner had been stricken by polio as a young child. The disease left him with one leg noticeably shorter than the other, so that he limped and walked only with difficulty. Further, his overall health was shaky and not robust. The notion that he had physically taken part in the bombing was simply ridiculous on its face. Rather, the informer claimed, Stoner had helped instigate the attack by encouraging others to commit it.

J.B. was convicted of the 1958 incident. In April, 1982, his conviction was upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court. Stoner appealed his case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in January, 1983, declined to hear it. Stoner, who felt that he had been unjustly convicted and who feared that he would be murdered in prison, immediately went underground. For three months he was hidden by NSRP and Klan members and sympathizers. In April of 1983, after receiving assurances through his attorneys that he would be protected while in prison, he surrendered to the authorities. He was released from custody in December of 1986, after serving three-and-a-half years.

In 1984, while J.B. was imprisoned, Fields had dissolved the NSRP in response to efforts by a renegade party faction to wrest control from him. Stoner continued the battle for his beliefs outside the framework of the NSRP until his death from pneumonia at a Georgia nursing home in April, 2005. He was 81. To his dying day, he believed in the cause for which he had worked his entire life.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Editor's note: In the concluding instalment of his history of the National States Rights Party, Martin Kerr describes the destructive feud between the NSRP and the American Nazi Party/NSWPP - a feud which damaged both organizations and which hurt the White Nationalist movement.

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Letters From Readers



Sir, I must say I am pleased with your comments on Zionism on the EFP website. These people are the real enemies of Britain and the world, something the BNP seems to have forgotten. Probably because they are too busy going to swingers parties and chasing under-age schoolgirls. Did you see those photos of Martin Reynolds and his "ladies" in the *Sunday People*? And Nick Griffin keeps him on as his "bodyguard" after that! I am more convinced now than ever before that Griffin is an establishment plant who is determined to destroy the BNP from within by promoting the likes of Reynolds, Mark Collett and Lee Barnes to the top of the party.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. S. Whiteley, Manchester, England



Sir - In issue 30 of *H&D* your correspondent Tony Daley claims that one can be a racial nationalist and a freemason at the same time. However freemasonry has traditionally been subversive and an enemy of nationalism. The French Revolution was started by freemasons and bathed France in blood. Lenin, Trotsky and Bela Kun were communists and masons. Masonry is incompatible with Christianity, all references to our Lord Jesus Christ have been removed from masonic ritual to avoid offending other religions. When I attended a Masonic open evening to find out more about it, I asked a Jewish Freemason - 'is Freemasonry Christian?' - to which he replied 'no, we welcome people of all faiths, colours and creeds'. Masonry is syncretist and multi-racialist, promoting the universal brotherhood of man. In the blasphemous masonic royal arch ritual the sacred name of God is given as Jahbulon, a composite deity of Jahweh the God of the Hebrews, Baal, the devil of the Canaanites and Osiris the god of the Egyptians.

The volume of sacred law in Masonry can be the Bible or the Koran or the holy book of any religion. Consequently Freemasonry has been condemned by Christian churches, Catholic, Protestant and orthodox.

Freemasonry is essentially Jewish. Rabbi Isaac M Wise, in the *Israelite of America*, 3rd August 1855 wrote: "Masonry is a Jewish institution, whose history, degrees, charges, passwords and explanations are Jewish from beginning to end." Masonry is rife in the police, judiciary and armed forces. Masonic criminals and policemen mix in the lodges, and masonic policemen are promoted above non-masons.

Masons favour each other like a state within a state, discriminate against non-masonic British citizens which is anti-nationalist. Both NS Germany and Fascist Italy banned masonic and occult groups.

I recommend the following books to any of your readers thinking of joining the Freemasons (as Mr Murphy did) - *The Growing Menace of Freemasonry* by pre war British Fascist leader Arnold Leese, and *Darkness Visible* by the Rev. Walton Hannah.

Yours hopefully,

Peter Johnson, Horsham, Sussex



Sir, Many thanks for sending me issue 31 of *H&D* with its item on the Rockwell Commemoration and so much other material of interest. You are doing a big service to the cause with your magazine.

Best Wishes,

Colin Jordan, Harrogate, Yorkshire

Editor's note: Mr Jordan sent the following letter to the Editor of the Yorkshire Post on January 6th. It was not published - the truth hurts I guess? - however as Mr Jordan makes some excellent points regarding the war criminal Winston Churchill, H&D is pleased to publish it.



Sir - Your correspondents, Mr & Mrs Perkin (5 January), mark the new year with yet another reiteration of the decrepit fiction that Winston Churchill saved us. Saved us from what? Not from invasion because we have been undergoing that ever since he obtained his victory by dint of so much blood, sweat and tears. Indeed an open door to invasion by



immigration has been so much a consequence of his victory as to amount to a war aim. Not from foreign domination because the open door to immigration is leading inexorably to a Coloured majority in the population before the end of this century. Besides that we have an open door to foreign economic intrusion and the increasing sovereignty of the EU. Not from tyrannical restrictions of liberty - as I know from imprisonment under the law curtailing free speech on racial matters.

The man Mr and Mrs Perkin cherish as saviour was so little a champion of liberty that he allied Britain with the worst tyranny in modern times, that of Stalin's soviet communism with the greatest network of concentration camps and extermination of opponents the world has ever seen. This ally of Stalin and his greatest holocaust ever known, far from being Britain's illustrious saviour, was the most harmful charlatan of a misleader in our history, due to be castigated for the damage he has done to us.



Sir, Issue 31 of *H&D* was if possible more fascinating than ever. I thought that Peter Rushton's reply to my last letter was both sensible and convincing. I was however disappointed by F. Kimbal Johnson: "once a species becomes a minority in any desirable habitat, its days are numbered".

What nonsense! My little East London garden contains dozens of species of birds, insects, mammals, some feeding on others, and some on the vegetables. Yes, over the decades some increase and some decline, but they are all minorities. And earlier he refers to two unnecessary and ruinous wars with Germany. How many wars were ever exactly "necessary", I don't know. Britain or more accurately her ruling class fought "unnecessary" wars for a thousand years. We always tried to group up against the strongest Continental state; first Spain, then France, then Germany and finally Russia. Any educated reader will dismiss these charges as utterly ignorant (even though all the rest is spot on) and so treat the magazine as intellectually lightweight.

Kindest regards,

Tony Young, Wanstead, East London

Peter Rushton comments: While it is certainly true that England traditionally viewed any dominant continental European state as a threat, by the start of the 20th century this was clearly outdated. As the late Alan Clark among many others has pointed out, our interests would have been better served by accepting a deal which allowed Germany to dominate continental Europe while the British Empire continued to rule the waves. Opting for war in 1939, and rejecting peace offers during 1940, merely guaranteed the demise of the Empire and the Soviet conquest of Europe.



Sir - Regarding the presidential race this side of the pond, it's six of one or half-dozen of the other. Hillary Clinton is just about as bad as Barack Obama is. Both symbolically and literally I think it will be a major catastrophe if he is elected; if she is elected, it may show we will not elect a black man for president (yet), but her policies will be just as aggressively destructive. I think we all have to admit that there is little to no chance of electing a Republican president, though we should

fight tooth and nail anyway. The social repercussions for this country if either one of those two are elected will truly be catastrophic, and I wonder whether it will not behave our people to encourage mass reverse migration to Europe/Australia, even places like Argentina and give up the ship here. Many may not want to hear it, but I am beginning to think the greatest hope for the survival of our people lies with Russia. Europe's birth rate is so pathetically low its death warrant is already signed, it just remains to be seen exactly how many years will progress before the destruction is irreversible and complete. Sometimes I have an overly pessimistic outlook on things, so don't let me get you down.

Racial regards for the land of the free,

Eric Harpman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Sir - Michael Walker (Issue 30) sighs over the cruel death of Joan of Arc. It's all very romantic to feel for the Maid of Orleans, but it's a fact that millions of white working-class men have endured similar ill treatment at the hands of our governors over the centuries, and no one even sighs

about it.

We unhyphenated British working men have been lashed to bloody heaps of raw, bruised flesh. We have had our ears cropped off, and have been branded with red-hot irons. They have tortured us with the rack, the thumb screw and the boot. Persecuted Quaker James Naylor was branded on both cheeks, and his torturers even stuck a red hot iron through his tongue.

Not a word is said about this cruel and criminal behaviour by the powers that be. Complaints to a magistrate in a court are a waste of time. The media hypesters don't even take a note of it - why should they worry? It's only white workers being beaten up, not poor ethnic minorities.

Meanwhile the mass media rubbishes us unhyphenated Brits from the working class back streets. Yasmin Alibhai-Brown in *The Independent* says we're "lazy ...slobs".

In their evil hate sheet *Fighting Talk*, 'Anti-Fascist Action' said "the white race is not worth a shit!" Susan Sontag said "whites are the cancer of human history". This is nothing less than anti-white racism. They are waging a race war against us, and have commenced with the white workers because they perceive us to be weak and lacking political clout. Yours Sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



Sir - Your interesting and well-researched history of the National Front succumbed to a desire to make a modern factional point at the expense of historical accuracy in saying that Kingsley Read and his Directorate colleagues went beyond the law in their suspensions of the Tyndall/

Webster faction in November 1975.

In fact, no ruling was ever made on the legality or otherwise of Mr Read's actions because the action brought by Tyndall & Co. never came to trial. Indeed, it was nearly never brought at all. Given the fact that the factional headcount on the Directorate gave the Read side at worst an equality - which with the Chairman's casting vote meant a majority - the reinstatement this action sought would simply have resulted in a vote by the Directorate to ratify the suspensions and disciplining of Tyndall et al by the Directorate Executive Council, which would have been carried. A previous vote on this matter was only not carried because one Read supporter, Walter Barton of Manchester, failed to understand which way to vote on a motion proposed by Andrew Brons to take no action against Tyndall for his attempt to strongarm his way into the Pawsons Road HQ and steal the membership files during the Directorate meeting on 8th October 1975, in which Read beat Tyndall for the Chairmanship.

Tyndall and Webster indeed saw no point in a legal action which would simply result in a rerun of their suspensions, this time ratified by the full Directorate. But Andrew Fountaine - who was on the side of neither Read nor Tyndall but himself - funded such an action on the basis that if Read as Chairman lost he might resign and Fountaine as

Deputy Chairman would get the top job. Tyndall and friends let Fountaine bring on the lawyers but started to set up a rival party based at Theberton Street, Islington and planned to be in alliance with Colin Jordan, who was in the process of being sidelined in British Movement by Michael McLoughlin.

All Fountaine sought, and on 19th December 1975 got, was a Judge's order granting "interim relief" - restoring the Tyndall faction's Directorate memberships pending either a trial or, more realistically, another vote of the Directorate conducted in such a way as to address the Court's concerns about the mechanism used by Read. Why this mattered is that Read supporter Anthony Reed-Herbert, personally pressured by Webster, had meantime resigned from the Directorate. This upset the delicate balance of forces on the Directorate and gave Tyndall, if supported by Fountaine, a single-vote majority, enabling a counter-purge. To pre-empt this, the National Party was formed. That party had blossomed and died before Tyndall v. Read came to trial, in 1978. As the outcome was by then moot, both sides agreed to drop the case and it was never tried. So the legality of the Read side's actions was never definitively ruled upon.

That said, the two mistakes the Read side did make were firstly in the selection of the Disciplinary Tribunal appointed when Tyndall was suspended by a vote of 19-1 in June 1975 for crassly using *Spearhead* as a factional organ against the Party leadership. A more robust Tribunal would have expelled Tyndall as he deserved instead of just suspending him for three months. And secondly in failing to respond in kind to Tyndall's ruthless organisation of a personal faction regardless of the interests of the wider Party. The result was that in the autumn of 1975 when Directorate elections were held, there were 40 candidates for 10 vacancies. Tyndall put up a slate of 9, all sedulously promoted. Fountaine was a maverick, and 30 Readite candidates split a much bigger vote so Tyndall got 9 candidates elected, the other being Fountaine who being of unknown loyalties got votes from both camps. That turned a healthy modernising Read majority into a 10-10 split.

Once the NP was formed Mr Rushton is probably right to say it should either have won or lost decisively and quickly. In the end all it did was lobotomise the NF, removing many of its best leading figures, thinkers, writers and organisers, resulting in a failure to counter effectively the Anti-Nazi League and Thatcherite "we are being swamped" posturings, leading in turn to the 1979-80 debacle and the consequent missing of the first major opportunity to build mass resistance to multiracialism.

It is to be hoped that today's BNP continues to prove a worthy successor to the old NP and continues to achieve now what sadly we lacked the resources or numbers to achieve then.

Yours truly,

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Peter Rushton replies: The Issue 31 article was correct to say that the High Court reinstated John Tyndall and his supporters, but thanks to Mr Freeman for the clarification that this was at first only a temporary reinstatement. If the Read faction did indeed field thirty candidates for ten Directorate vacancies one wonders how effective it would have proved in countering either the ANL or the Tory Party's electoral strategies! What Mr Freeman terms "the 1979-80 debacle" is covered in this issue. As for today's BNP, is it really a "worthy successor" to the NP? Mr Freeman criticises the anti-Read faction in 1975 for attempting to "strongarm" their way into the party HQ and gain access to membership files; today's BNP leadership has recently sent goon squads to "strongarm" their way into the homes of two (pregnant) party officials. While John Kingsley Read was derided as a "horse thief" by one of his factional enemies, he was never accused of the catalogue of corruption which is now indelibly linked with the name of Nick Griffin.



Movement News Update

In London, despite the unpopularity and incompetence of Griffinite organiser Nick Eriksen, the BNP remains focused and highly motivated by the strong possibility of winning one or two seats on the London Assembly at the May 1st elections. Elsewhere - especially in the former BNP strongholds of Yorkshire and North West England - the party is in a state of collapse, with key organisers having deserted Nick Griffin and signed up to the rebel faction led by expelled councillor Sadie Graham and other former BNP Advisory Council members, including former deputy chairman Scott McLean.

The tragedy is that the broader political situation, with the Labour government sinking to new depths of unpopularity and financial panic striking even the previously affluent middle classes, presents great opportunities for racial nationalists when they can get their act together. The bitter reality is that many winnable areas will not even have a nationalist candidate this year because of the movement's continuing civil war. Nick Griffin will give more attention to fighting court cases against fellow nationalists (see below) than fighting elections against the forces of multiracial chaos.

The first BNP by-election campaign of 2008 was on January 3rd in the Welham Green ward of **Welwyn Hatfield** District Council, where BNP candidate Mark Fuller polled 214 votes (16.2%). Local BNP supporters had exercised their legal right to force a by-election after child porn allegations forced the resignation of the local Tory councillor. Full marks to Mr Fuller for his initiative in taking advantage of this local scandal.

Seven days later there was an even better BNP result in the Ibstock & Heather ward of **NW Leicestershire**, where Ivan Hammonds came within 62 votes of winning a seat from Labour after a hard fought campaign which produced a 40% turnout. The BNP's 637 votes (28.2%) no doubt included many former UKIP supporters. UKIP had polled 19.8% in the ward last year but failed to find a candidate for the by-election.

The Ibstock result confirmed the May 2007 trend, when five BNP candidates in other NW Leicestershire wards averaged 24.1% - among the top six BNP performances in the country. The party's two councillors in the area include branch fundholder Graham Partner, who has publicly backed the anti-Griffin rebel faction.

On February 7th the BNP adopted a curious strategy faced by a double by-election in the **Wyre** area near Blackpool, home of the former North West England regional organiser Roy Goodwin. In the district by-election the BNP's James Clayton took 222 votes (15.0%), well ahead of the UKIP with 151 votes (10.2%). Yet in the simultaneous county by-election the BNP failed to stand a candidate, allowing UKIP to take a morale-boosting 15.4%.

On February 14th, having spotted another Tory scandal (this time involving a councillor arrested for drink driving), the BNP's Lee Jones polled 327 votes (18.2%) in the Stretton ward of **East Staffordshire**. Two weeks then passed with no BNP candidates, before veteran racial nationalist George Jones (a former activist in the national socialist British Movement) entered a close fought Labour-Tory contest on March 6th in the Lawford & New Bilton ward of **Warwickshire** County Council, polling a respectable 313 votes (14.6%).

On March 13th London BNP (which missed out on by-elections in **Waltham Forest, Camden, Sutton, Haringey, Brent** and **Lambeth** during the last few months) finally found a candidate for the Marlborough ward in **Harrow**. Howard Studley managed an underwhelming 97 votes (4.1%) despite confronting a Labour candidate named Krishna and a Tory named Chana - a mediocre result which

was desperately hyped by the BNP website, which seems determined to find a positive spin for every occasion, however illogical or inappropriate.

On the same day the North East BNP, which has steadily plugged away in a Labour dominated region, contested two **Middlesbrough** by-elections. This is a town where the Labour monopoly has been dented first by the mayoral victory of former 'Robocop' chief constable Ray Mallon, and then by a split in the Labour group over controversial proposals for large scale demolition of terraced properties in Gresham ward, where one of the by-elections took place.

Barry Towers took 135 votes (11.1%) for the BNP in Gresham ward, while his colleague Kevin Broughton in the very different Tory ward of Marton West polled 170 votes (10.8%). These were the first ever BNP by-election candidates in Middlesbrough, though the New Nationalist Party's Anthony Simpson polled 8.5% in a Middlesbrough ward last May.

What could have been an embarrassment for London BNP turned into an unexpected boost when Cllr Alan Bailey resigned and forced a by-election for the Gooshays ward on **Havering** council on March 20th. This is a very working class ward, based around the huge Harold Hill housing estate.

Cllr Bailey was first elected as a single BNP candidate in a three vacancy election, where he tooped the poll with 996 votes. Despite turnout falling to just 22.6% at the by-election, Mark Logan retained the seat for the BNP taking 865 votes (38.0%), a majority of 124 votes over Labour.

The Conservatives (who currently have two councillors in the ward) retained only just over half of their 2007 vote, while the UKIP suffered yet

another electoral disaster, managing only 70 votes (3.1%). The BNP's Gooshays victory is the clearest possible indication of the sense of betrayal which is spreading throughout the white working class, and should produce at least one (and probably two) BNP victories at the London Assembly election, despite the party leadership's ineptitude.

A bizarre feature of the Gooshays by-election was the intervention of Patrick Harrington's National Liberal Party, whose candidate David Durant polled 62 votes (2.7%), finishing just ahead of a paper candidate from the better known Liberal Democrats. Strangely Mr Durant (a former National Front activist in Nick Griffin's 'political soldier' faction) has not been targetted by the usual Griffinite abuse on internet forums for daring to 'split' the nationalist vote.

Meanwhile the BNP's Albert Bodle took 205 votes (19.8%) at another March 20th by-election in the solidly Conservative Yapton ward for the **Arun** council in Sussex. Last May Mr Bodle polled 22.6% in a nearby ward, so this result came as no great surprise.

One of the strongest factors boosting the BNP in London is the failure of UKIP and the English Democrats. Two UKIP candidates were elected to the London Assembly in 2004 but then defected to Robert Kilroy-Silk's short-lived Veritas party and have now formed their own One London party. One London barely functions as a party outside the council chamber but intends to field a slate on May 1st against the official UKIP slate.

Meanwhile the much smaller English Democrats have suffered their own split. Andrew Constantine - originally announced as head of the ED's Assembly slate - left the party two months ago and formed a breakaway Free England Party. So far it is unclear whether the new party will be able to field a London slate. The English Democrats will have a full slate, but their most recent election outing does not inspire



Nick Eriksen, former Conservative councillor turned BNP London organiser, was the party's number two on the London Assembly slate until a sex scandal forced his resignation



Nationalists in Oldham - where the BNP once secured its best election results - are now split three ways. Anita Corbett (left) now backs the anti-Griffin BNP rebels and will stand as an Independent Nationalist in the May elections, in Royton North. Martin Brierley (centre) has resigned as Oldham BNP organiser and will contest Chadderton South for the England First Party. Roy Goodwin (right) who now lives fifty miles away in Blackpool, will be the Griffinite BNP's Oldham standard bearer in Chadderton Central.

confidence. Janus Polenceus managed only eight votes (0.3%) at the Vassall ward by-election in **Lambeth** on March 20th: two fewer than the signatories on his nomination paper!

On February 7th English Democrat support at the Copnor by-election in **Portsmouth** fell to 3.6% from 17.3% last May. The UKIP candidate fared even worse with 1.7%. One of the English Democrats biggest ever campaigns produced a respectable result for Mike Tibby on February 21st at the Princes ward by-election in **Dartford** - 198 votes (16.8%) - but if this is the best the party can achieve in a serious target ward then they will have a long wait before winning a seat.

The last BNP by-election campaign before the onset of this year's main May elections was on March 27th in the Redwell West ward of **Wellingborough** council, where the BNP once again hammered UKIP, gaining 177 votes (15.7%) compared to UKIP's 39 votes (3.5%). Meanwhile in the Pin Green ward of **Stevenage** the BNP failed to fight a by-election, despite having polled 12.9% in the same ward at last May's election.

Outside the electoral arena the fallout from the December 2007 BNP split continues. While the rebel 'Voice of Change' faction is uncertain of its strategic direction, its supporters have gained confidence from the characteristically paranoid reaction of the party leadership. In March 2008 Nick Griffin and his cronies began a court case against the rebels, alleging that they had misappropriated party property and funds, and misused a computer mailing list of BNP members and supporters.

On April 10th I was in court to witness the BNP throw money away in the pointless pursuit of this factional vendetta. All allegations against Kenny and Nicholla Smith suggesting dishonesty in relation to BNP property or funds were thrown out of court, with the party having to pay its own costs. The case relating to the use of a mailing list will continue to trial, but it is worth pointing out that the BNP leadership is not even alleging that there was anything untrue or illegal about the contents of the rebel bulletins. Mr Griffin's case amounts to arguing that only his own faction's views should be allowed to be posted to the party's members.

While the court case continues in Manchester, nationalists in several areas have had to face the consequences of Nick Griffin's approach to candidate selection and appointment of party officials.

One of the worst embarrassments ever suffered by the BNP has threatened to undermine the London Assembly campaign before it even got off the ground. For a long time veteran nationalists in London have complained about the attitudes of the arch-Griffinite regional organiser Nick Eriksen, who to general surprise was made number two on the BNP's list of GLA candidates, giving him a genuine chance of being elected to the highest office ever attained by a racial nationalist candidate.

Before joining the BNP Mr Eriksen, a former Conservative councillor, was well known for his authorship of the 'John Bull'

column in the magazine *Right Now!* Subsequently he also began to publish an online 'blog' using the same *nom de plume*. Inevitably his writings on this blog became the object of hostile scrutiny, which quickly unearthed this gem on the subject of rape, headlined 'Assault with a friendly weapon':

Rape is simply sex. Women enjoy sex, so rape cannot be such a terrible physical ordeal. To suggest that rape, when conducted without violence, is a serious crime is like suggesting that force feeding a woman chocolate cake is a heinous offence. A woman would be more inconvenienced by having her handbag snatched.

This and other misogynist rambling was exposed by the *Jewish Chronicle* on March 21st, even before the GLA nominations were submitted. It took another ten days for the mainstream press, led by the *Daily Mail* and *Evening Standard*, to pick up the story, which swiftly led to Mr Eriksen resigning after being repudiated by the same party leadership which had happily nominated him a week earlier (even though thanks to the *Jewish Chronicle* it knew all about his offending comments).

Mr Eriksen's comments were bad enough, but the published views of Robert Bailey his replacement on the BNP's Assembly slate, are if anything worse. Mr Eriksen merely sought to justify rape, Mr Bailey endorses mass murder as well. Earlier this year, in his capacity as a Barking & Dagenham councillor, Mr Bailey claimed:

British nationalists can identify with Israel. I have a lot of sympathy for Israel and the Jewish people in fighting for a homeland.

Most informed British nationalists would surely reject the example of a bandit state whose 'homeland' was obtained by an ethnic cleansing of Palestinians which amounted to genocide, accompanied incidentally by terrorist acts against British servicemen and civilians. As an ex-serviceman himself, Cllr Bailey should be ashamed of his gross insult to the British forces who fought and died in Palestine in 1945-48.

There are some nationalists who believe that a deceitful display of philosemitism is some sort of clever manoeuvre on the part of the BNP. This sad delusion was exploded a few weeks ago when the BNP's Rochford organiser Rev. John Stanton resigned, claiming he had been misled about the party's true nature:

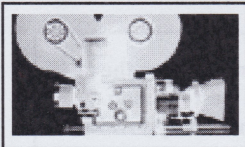
I had no idea party leader Nick Griffin has been convicted of inciting racial hatred. I also discovered the party was anti-Semitic and homophobic.

I was misled by what they said about themselves. The impression I got when they joined was that it was just a very British, Christian organisation. Now, I don't really trust anything that they say.

Rev. Stanton's resignation - like Mr Eriksen's misogyny - gave ideal ammunition to the party's enemies, and should remind Nick Griffin of Burns's wise words:

Oh! what a tangled web we weave: When first we practice to deceive!

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Movie Review: *Rise of the Foot Soldier*

Released UK - September 2007; Carnaby International; director Julian Gilbey; running time 119 minutes. Rated UK;18

This is one movie I missed on the big screen, due to no local cinemas in my area showing it. But just after the New Year I got round to watching it on a DVD, which was kindly lent to me by an *H&D* subscriber across the border in Yorkshire (yes I'll be returning it soon don't worry!).

So what's it all about? Well it's meant to be based on a true story, or so we are told. *Rise of the Foolsoldier* follows the inexorable rise of Carlton Leach from one of the most feared generals on the football terraces, to becoming a member of a notorious gang of criminals who rampaged their way through London and Essex in the late eighties and early nineties.

The movie is really split into three parts - the three decades of his life - following him from football hooliganism, through to his burgeoning career as a bouncer, his involvement in the criminal aspects of the early 'rave' scene and subsequently to his rise to power as one of the most feared and respected criminals in the country - well at least Essex!.

The story concludes with three members of his firm being brutally murdered in the infamous shot-gun slaying at Rettenden (a small village just south east of Chelmsford, Essex). But more of the ending later.

Let's face it; *Reservoir Dogs* wasn't so much a movie about a diamond heist gone wrong as it was about a gang of actors that all wanted to be Lee Marvin. *Rise of the Foolsoldier* is nothing more or less than a bunch of Scorsese fanatics who wished they'd been in *Goodfellas* - and be fair, who wouldn't - just ask Nick Griffin's bodyguards?

Rise of the Foolsoldier is a White gangster movie - as opposed to a Black Gangsta movie, like *Ghosts of Cite Soleil* (see *H&D* #30) or *Boys in the Hood* - pure and simple. "Professional" West Ham football hooligans in the I.C.F (Inter City Firm) have met their nemesis with a spate of high profile arrests. So what do they get up to next?

The movie starts off with some great shots of the West Ham ICF firm on away days at Fulham and then Manchester United -

where although they get ambushed by the Red Army - they live to fight again. However after getting an axe in his head on the way to Arsenal and coming within an inch of his life, young Carlton calls it a day.

With the emergence of the 'rave' scene of the late 80's the former football hooligans recognise the lucre generating possibilities of the new counter culture; get 'loved up', 'steam' the groovy train and swap their Stone-Island jackets, Stanley knives and knuckle dusters for smiley T. Shirts, Kickers and err... shotguns. Quickly establishing themselves as major 'faces' in the Essex underworld, it isn't long before these Knights of the glass table are running their cocaine Camelot through a gamut of sexy girls, guns and high friends in dangerous places.

Based on a real life 1995 'hit' which rendered three of those 'faces' blown off at a secluded dirt track in Rettenden, the cinematic possibilities of what is now known as 'The Range Rover Killings' have not been lost on movie land. The semi fictional *Essex Boys* - which I saw on TV for the first time a couple of months ago - took its cue from this pivotal event in gangland history but *Rise of the Foolsoldier* is a more authentic account, retaining the facts and the actual characters as recounted in *Muscle*, the book written by one of the surviving members of the gang, Carlton Leach, played here by a shark eyed Ricci Harnett.

Rise of the Foolsoldier also boasts an impressive array of T.V tough guys including ex-*Eastender's* Bill Murray and Craig Fairbrass, whose soap appearances had hitherto had me scrambling for the remote to switch channels! Both however are excellent here, with Murray exploding menace from every pore and Fairbrass chillingly convincing as the drug crazed Pat Tate.

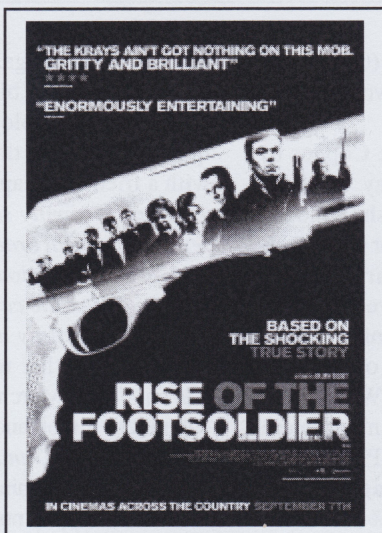
Mover and shaker Terry Stone has a face that suggests all the members of The Clash at once and follows his impressive turn in Gilbey's last movie, the very excellent *Rollin with the Nines* as Tony Tucker; a one man swear-a-thon sporting a wig that looked like it could have been a stunt double for Dougal in *The Magic Roundabout!*

Brandishing its Scorsese-isms loudly and proudly (sweeping crane shots, freeze frame voice overs etc) *Rise of the Foolsoldier* is not a 'feel good' movie by any stretch. But there is much to enjoy from watching these guys 'go ta woik' in a similar, but darker fashion to ensemble piece *Love, Honour and Obey* (was I the only nationalist that liked that movie?!) or the aforementioned *Reservoir Dogs*. Perhaps not quite dislodging any of the unholy trinity of *Get Carter*, *Brighton Rock* and *The Long Good Friday* from their lofty throne, *Rise of the Foot Soldier* doesn't let up for a second and holds its own as a 'balls out', 'in yer face' thrill ride, and certainly a worthy addition to the 'Grit Brit' gangster pantheon.

If you like movie endings, you'll really love this one, as it has three! Yes it shows three different versions of the infamous shot-gun slaying at Rettenden, where three members of the firm were brutally murdered - but by whom?

So the bottom line is if you liked *Football Factory* and *Essex Boys*, you'll love this one. But if you don't have any mates who will lend you a copy (unlike yours truly) get onto Ebay, they're going for a song I've heard.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire



ICF foolsoldiers enjoying a pre-match drink and singing in an East End watering hole